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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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PUNCTURING CAPITALIST TIRES

"We'll dig the ditch or bust."—Speaker Cannon.

"We'll bust the treasury, while digging the ditch."—The contractors and capitalists.

"Corporations Score in Utilities Fight," according to a newspaper headline. That headline could have safely been made a little more comprehensive. The corporations score in all fights. This is the day of the corporation.

A "Sun" correspondent charges American universities with a lack of intellectual leaders. Capitalism gets its anti-Socialist spokesmen from the universities. The mess they make of it proves the charge well founded.

The Illinois manufacturers who want Roosevelt to define his position, evidently do not know that he is indefinable. He is as capable of as many positions and definitions as a neurotic in a fit of hysteria.

The recent Census figures giving the total wealth of this country, failed to make due allowance for the inflated and watered stock by which that total is swollen to such enormous proportions. A man who is bloated and dropical may be a big man, but he is far from being a healthy one. And so is this country far from being the wealthy one it is "cracked up" to be.

An injury to one is not the concern of all, in the railroad world. While the trainmen and conductors are clamorous, the engineers and firemen are suspiciously quiet. Where are they; awaiting the opportunity to make their craft interests supreme?

The Brooklyn movement in favor of "free ferries" has a misleading slogan. The movement aims to dump a lot of obsolete transportation facilities on the city at an enormous profit to the corporations owning them. In this sense, the ferries will not be free, but decidedly expensive.

"The promotion of industrial peace" is declared to be the object of the Nobel foundation, organized at Washington, D. C., to spend the \$40,000 prize won by President Roosevelt. The phrase is misleading, in that the character of the peace, while qualified, is not defined. There is that industrial peace which arises from mutual interests; and that which, like the peace of Warsaw, is based on oppression. As most of the legal, clerical, railroad, "labor" and other lights on the Nobel foundation are already a part of the Civic Federation, it is safe to conclude that the industrial peace of the foundation, will be of the Warsaw variety "promoted" by the federation.

In declaring that "the first object of diplomacy to-day is to extend our commercial influence among other nations and increase our international commerce"

ce" Baron Kentaro Kaneko, Japanese Privy Councillor, is extremely candid. Heretofore, idealistic reasons have been given to justify diplomacy. Its objects were "the promotion of international comity," "amity," "brotherhood," etc. While these were promoted, they were incidental rather than basic. Into this somewhat rarified atmosphere, the Baron's frank materialistic utterances come like a breath of fresh air into a super-heated room.

According to a Census bulletin the population of the Continental United States has increased more than six and a half millions since the Census of 1900, or 8.7 per cent. According to the figures of membership the American Federation of Labor has remained stationary during the same period. In 1905, the figures were almost two hundred thousand less than those of 1904. Despite this failure to develop with the aid of increased population, the A. F. of L. is heralded as "a practical, growing organization." The working class finds it practical for the capitalists; while its growth is like that of the cow's tail, downward.

The Idaho "Statesman," mouthpiece of the Moyer-Haywood persecution is wrought up over the demand for a fair trial. The "Statesman" declares that those who demand a square trial have done the most to prevent it, by maligning the persecution and appealing to prejudice in doing so. The workmen throughout the country who have been raising funds to make a fair trial possible, will be amused at The "Statesman's" contrary charge; while those who have cited Justice McKenna's dissenting opinion, and otherwise presented evidence of the illegal proceedings of the persecution, will not be inclined to believe that the latter has been sorely abused. The Idaho "Statesman" is not likely to win much sympathy for itself or employers, from the well-informed. The demand for a fair trial will persist in spite of its injured innocence.

The Penn. R. R. threat to halt improvements involving an expenditure of \$25,000,000, as a protest against the two cents a mile bill, is an illustration of how the economic power of capital is wielded. The capitalists in the manufacturing industries, bankers, and others, who had hoped to reap a portion of these millions, in the form of profits, will use every means at their command to have the two-cents a mile bill defeated. To this end, they will set the privately owned "public" press to work, influence the men in their employ, and otherwise create opposition to the bill. Those \$25,000,000 are virtually a bid for the support of private interests against those of the railroad users of Penna.; and as the latter are unorganized and unable to create such a large corruption fund, they will most likely go down in defeat. The economic power of the capitalist class will triumph once more.

ents were worth \$40,000,000. The steel company carried the case to the Federal Court of Appeals and the former decision of Judge Buffington in favor of the workmen was reversed on a technicality.

Brislin and Vinnac were without funds to fight the case further, and Vinnac died of grief. Brislin lost his eyesight and became morose. He always maintained that if he could see Carnegie personally and recall their boyhood friendship the iron master would grant him justice.

Members of Brislin's family believe that he had a letter written to Carnegie several days ago. Saturday an answer was received and the old man seemed relieved, saying:

"Carnegie knows all about it now and everything will be all right."

Since that time he had been very happy, but last night collapsed. A physician said that his weakened system could not withstand the excitement and a short time later the old man died.

HAYWOOD TRIAL MAY 9.

Idaho Court Fixes Another Date for Long-Dragged Case.

Boise, Idaho, April 1.—The trial of William D. Haywood, one of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, for connection with the assassination of former Governor Steunenberg was today set for May 9.

JOHN BRISLIN

In years past, the members of the working class have thronged in reverential awe about the biers of capitalists, to mourn their loss, honor the memory of the dead, and expatiate, in accordance with the custom of the time, on the lessons of the lives of the deceased. Such ceremonies performed a useful function to the capitalist class; they created a glamour of capitalist worth and integrity that has small foundation in fact; and thus served to blind the working class to the presence of the chains that keep them bound to the prison walls of wage slavery and degradation. Happily, however, the working class shows a tendency to disillusionment; its members are slowly awakening to the fact that the capitalists are parasites, deriving their wealth and power from the genius and strength of the working class. The working class has come to mourn its own men and women only. The loss of a Kinnally evokes deep sorrow within its bosom, while all the deaths of the Hannas, Whitneys and McCalls combined, leave it unmoved.

To-day the working class may well mourn at the bier of John Brislin. Brislin personified the life and justified

the growing intelligence of the working class. A workman, Brislin invented, in co-operation with a fellow-workman, a rolling mill of incalculable value to society, in these days of iron and steel construction. He was robbed of his invention. The fruits of his labor and genius have created a fortune that is now devoted to perpetuating the generosity and greatness of the robber; while he himself died blind and in want! O, the shame; the pity of it!

But Brislin's fate is no more shameful, nor more pitiful than is the fate of the entire working class under capitalism; it is typical of working class existence throughout the land. While the working class invents machines, directs industry, and produces all wealth, it is insulted by the theories of a Mallock and degraded by the philanthropy of a Carnegie. While the working class, from its ranks in the workshops, technical schools and laboratories, rears the myriad props that sustain civilization and make progress possible, it is spat upon and despoiled by ridiculous charlatans and thieving rogues. The tenderness of its young, the frailty of its women, and the life of its men,

is less sacred than is the property of the capitalists, which they alone produce.

Poverty and misfortune marks them as its own; and too often a pauper's grave is their final resting place.

John Brislin is dead; but his life will not have been lived in vain if its full significance sinks into the heart and brain of the working class. Brislin was an outraged and robbed genius, who personified his outraged and robbed class. The wealth created by his invention was his by right; just as the wealth of civilization, created by the members of the working class, is theirs by right also. As the working class is ceasing to mourn at the bier of the capitalist, so it is also awakening to a realization of the depths of its degradation. It is turning to itself, not only in sorrow, but also in the growing consciousness of its rights and strength; and organizing industrially and politically to exert its strength in behalf of its rights. The working class is the all-powerful class, moving to compel restitution slowly in behalf of not one, but all Brislins, that is, in behalf of all of its members—of itself.

THE GOLDFIELD SITUATION

BY VINCENT ST. JOHN

Goldfield, Nev., March 24.—The inception of the present situation dates back to August 1906. The Tonopah "Sun," published in Tonopah, thirty miles distance from Goldfield, attacked the W. F. of M. and I. W. W. locals of that place with the usual vilification of capitalist papers towards genuine labor organizations. It was the start of the campaign against unionism in Nevada, which State previous to the discovery of gold in these districts, knew but little of the capitalists and exploitation by them.

The attack of the Tonopah "Sun" was met by the Tonopah local of the I. W. W. declaring the paper unfair. The local of the I. W. W. in Goldfield immediately backed up the action by placing the sister-sheet, the Goldfield "Sun," under the ban also. The I. W. W. Local of Goldfield by committees requested that the W. F. of M. locals of Goldfield, to endorse their action. This was done. No one who in any way patronized the "Sun" here or in Tonopah received any patronage from the members of the W. F. of M. or the I. W. W. This was met by the Mine Owners of Goldfield looking out the members of the W. F. of M., "until such time as the trouble was settled," meaning the endorsement of the action of the local W. F. of M. be withdrawn. This the miners refused to do and as a consequence the Mine Owners sought to accomplish the same ends by other means. The plan was finally broached to consolidate the I. W. W. Local—Cooks, Waiters, Teamsters, Bartenders and Clerks—with the W. F. of M. This was looked upon with favor by the Mine Owners as they looked upon the I. W. W. local, some 400 strong, as being the radical organization of the district and the miners 1,500 strong were in their opinion more conservative and they reasoned that, if the 1,500 miners had a voice and vote on any demands made by the 400 radicals the conservatism of the 1,500 miners could blanket the efforts of the 400 radicals. The miners on the other hand thought they saw an easy, quick and satisfactory solution of what promised to be a serious struggle. It was voted on and carried. The two organizations were merged into the local of the W. F. of M. The Goldfield "Sun" was forced to sell by the Mine Owners, no doubt—in the interest of harmony. In its place was published a new paper, the Goldfield "Tribune."

The chief crime of the I. W. W. in Goldfield was that they had secured the eight hour day with wages from \$3.00 to \$5.00, and board for all restaurant and hotel employees and a ten hour day with \$5.00 wages for clerks; an eight hour day with \$6.00 per day for bartenders. The carpenters and typographical unions were the only A. F. of L. unions in the camp of Goldfield at that time. The miners contemplated the amalgamation of these two bodies with the W. F. of M. at the same time, but the same was not done. During the "Sun" trouble some members of the carpenters union,

which was officered by contracting carpenters who used the organizations to monopolize the building contracts of the camps, some members of this union (?) sold the "Sun" on the street—scabbled on the Newsboys union of the I. W. W.

The next act was the miners' demand for an increased wage scale from \$4.00 to \$5.50 per shift for a minimum scale of not less than \$5.00 for all work in and around the Mines, Mills and Smelters. This scale, or better, was being paid, at the time the demand was made, December 20, 1906, by all operators with the exception of the Mohawk, Combination and Florence Mining Companies, and possibly one or two other concerns operating some distance out of the camp proper. All others paid at this time from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per day for the different classes of work around the mines and mills. This was brought about by reason of the fact that there were a number of of leasers, whose time expired on the seventh of January, 1907, who were desirous of extracting all the ore possible before the expiration of their leases and consequently worked every man that they could squeeze in to the workings. The demand then was but the effort of the Union to maintain the wage that this fortunate circumstance had brought into existence.

The Mohawk and Combination Co.'s refused to pay the scale and shut down. Thereupon those companies, which are controlled by U. S. Senator Nixon of Nevada and the others that he represents, brought pressure to bear upon all other operators to close down also. The power they used was to threaten to use their influence in Wall Street and elsewhere to attack the stocks of the smaller operators. They were successful. All but a very few closed down. One of those that did not close down was forced to reorganize by the attack made on them and their stocks.

After three weeks time the Mine Owners, who had in the meantime formed an association, submitted to the union a compromise fixing the wages at \$4.50 for unskilled labor on surface, and \$5.00 for all underground men and skilled labor. This was accepted by the miners as the demand for \$5.00 was granted for the big majority of the members who work underground. Work was resumed. The union then inaugurated the eight hour day for all classes of work in the district—clerks, teamsters, stablemen, etc. The demand was complied with by the employers and eight hours became the rule in Goldfield.

Construction of buildings was on the boom in the town, hampered only by lack of material; while around the mines work was scarce, occasioned alike by lack of material and the fact that the leases having expired the companies did not work twenty-five per cent. of the men that the leasers did. They worked in a more economical manner. Many men who are miners are likewise carpenters, masons, etc. These attempted to secure work

on buildings in town, but were denied the right to work without an A. F. of L. carpenters card. Members of the Miners' Union were discharged from buildings and the Carpenters Union called off its members from the Miners' Union Hospital because they failed to secure the discharge of Miners' Union men working there. This brought the question to a crisis. The union, at a regular meeting, at which over one hundred members were present—ninety per cent. of whom were miners—with three dissenting votes instructed the officers of the union to send a committee to notify all carpenters and other workers that they were expected to become members of the W. F. of M. by seven o'clock the next evening. This was done and a few complied with the request. The contractor officers had a meeting of the Carpenters' Union that evening and decided to resist the demands of the W. F. of M. The officers of the W. F. of M. then, pursuant to the instructions of the meeting, called off all men furnishing material, and called out the miners who were working on one mine where A. F. of L. carpenters refused to join the W. F. of M. This move was met by the Mine Owners' association looking out all the miners and the formation of a Business Men's Association—Citizens' Alliance in disguise—who were forced by the Mine Owners to lockout all members of the W. F. of M. They then pledged themselves to not hire any more members of the W. F. of M. disguising their real motive under the statement that it was the I. W. W. they were after, whose presence in the miners union was having the effect of running that organization—a falsehood out of whole cloth seeing the miners are always in the majority at the meetings, overwhelmingly so. The M. O. and Business Men's Association then called on the miners to separate themselves from the town workers, sent for A. F. of L. organizer (?) M. Grant Hamilton, and notified the town workers that they could not go back to work except as members of the A. F. of L. Meetings were called to assist Hamilton in the Montezuma Club. The club room of the "400." Hired thugs with sawed-off shot guns and Winchester rifles; sixteen in number sat around the room to lend weight to Hamilton's arguments (?). For all this his success was practically nil. He did not secure sufficient clerks or any other members of the W. F. of M. to enable them to get a charter. The stores were reopened by the proprietors who attempted to handle their business and were in turn placed unfair by the W. F. of M. The only progress made by Hamilton was to organize a mixed local of plumbers and tanners who had lately arrived and had not as yet joined the W. F. of M.

The Mine Owners, through their tools in the Miners' Union, demanded a referendum vote as to whether the miners should meet separately from the

GLEANINGS 'LONG THE ROAD

Nevada, On the road to Tonopah, March 21 1907.—The last 7 days have been strenuous days, made all the more strenuous by wrecks ahead, delaying my trains. Then also the cumulation of information received is huge enough to make one pant for breath.

Almost the first thing that struck me when I reached Denver was the deep penetration exhibited by Covington Hall, the talented Socialist party member of the New Orleans Local, who, when reviewing in a recent article to The People the conduct of certain S. P. luminaries, said: "When the history of the Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone inquiry will have laid bare the full facts in the case, Orchard and McParland will be found to be not the blackest villains in the plot." Covington Hall called attention to the fact that instantly after the kidnapping of Haywood and the others, followed by the prompt arrest of St. John in Idaho, Simons' and Max Hayes' papers, both S. P., began to announce jubilantly that they had it from leading men in the I. W. W., especially the W. F. of M., that the Revolutionists would be thrown out of the next I. W. W. convention. How came they to know? At the I. W. W. convention the reactionists and corruptionists did make the attempt. That they failed signally does not affect the link of evidence which connects them with the kidnappers of Haywood and his companions. It is positively asserted in Denver that the kidnapping was but part of a scheme to place the W. F. of M. in the hands of men of the kidney of the Mahoneys, the O'Neills and the Kirwans for the purpose of derailing the W. F. of M. in the interest of the A. F. of L. and smashing the I. W. W., and that the performance, announced to take place in Chicago, was not an invention of the pure and simple political Socialists who did the announcing. It is claimed they had their cues from the Mahoneys. The defeat of that portion of the scheme which was to be carried out in Chicago upset the plans of the foul plotters. The immediate result was the further putting off of the trial of Haywood and the other kidnapped men, so as to afford the Mahoneys and O'Neills more time; the next result was the lockout of the I. W. W. miners in Goldfield and Tonopah as the alternative for what? For lower wages? No, that is not the immediate purpose—as the alternative for going into the A. F. of L., where they would find themselves tied hand and foot, like the rest of the A. F. of L. rank and file, impotent to do aught but break out into sporadic riots, impotent to organize for the war of their emancipation.

The prolonged imprisonment of Haywood is being put to all the use the plotters can. Mahoney and O'Neill, in league with Schmeltzer, and with McMullen of Butte, and such others, are scurrying around in A. F. of L. interests, looking to the next W. F. of M.'s convention. Even where they succeed, their work has been regularly overthrown wherever the attempt was made.

IN TONOPAH

DANIEL DE LEON STIRS UP MINE OWNERS' STRONGHOLD.

Large Working Class Audience Held Spellbound by Masterly Address On Industrialism—Wage Slaves Go Home Repeating Revolutionary Slogan, Reactionists Struck Dumb With Consternation—An Educational Success All Around.

Tonopah, Nev., March 24.—The educational meeting of Tonopah Local 235, I. W. W., scheduled for March 21, at which Daniel De Leon was booked to speak, was changed to the 22nd on account of not being able to obtain the hall on the 21st. The meeting was a huge success from an educational standpoint.

The meeting was opened at 7.30 P. M. by J. H. Walsh, of Montana, National Organizer of the I. W. W. Walsh, in a masterly and scholarly manner dwelt upon the class struggle; he made it clear to the producers, in language which needed no explanation. He helped to clarify their brains of bourgeois sophistry, and to prepare them for De Leon's masterly talk on Industrialism.

At 8.10 P. M., De Leon was escorted into the hall. On his way to the speakers' platform he was greeted by hearty

What the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

Most important and conspicuous is the instance in Butte. There, a scheme was set on foot to organize a body that was to serve as a connecting link with the A. F. of L. Of course, John D. Ryan, mine and railroad owner, was back of the Butte plan. But, cleverly tho' the plan was laid it went to pieces. At the convention in Butte, where the plan was to come to perfection, it was frustrated by the unexpected development of the revolutionary spirit. McMullen fought the educational clause. He was met with the question: "Does any man present object to get all he produces? If there be any such let him stand up." McMullen had to earn his price. He rose and said: "I am one, I do not want all that I produce." The reactionists, in full sight of Mahoney, once more, once more under the leadership of McMullen, Mahoney and O'Neill had counted. The favorite dope cry, ever on the lips of the crooks and weaklings—"DeLeonism!" "S. L. P.!" "Dictator!"—once more resounded, but vainly.

The most signal bump that the plotters received, and that announces to them the "wrath to come," was received by them on the Executive Board of the W. F. of M. During the Chicago convention Kirwan wrote to W. F. of M. delegates to withdraw, and that he knew his organization would not stand for "DeLeonism." What I am now going to say I can not yet give in full detail. The information leaked out accidentally. It would not be known at all but for the rage that overcame Kirwan or Mahoney, I forget which, and that caused them to drop sufficient information from which to draw a conclusion upon what had happened. With round oaths one of them denounced the majority on the Board for passing a vote of censure upon Mahoney's convention conduct. "But," blurted out the enraged and unwise leak, "they had to withdraw the vote of censure; we both handed in our resignations unless the censure was withdrawn; they had to withdraw the censure because we are conducting the defense fund of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone!" It would seem from this that under the pressure of the plight of the three kidnapped men the censure was "withdrawn." This act was unwise on the part of the majority. It was done in the belief that the three kidnapped men would otherwise suffer harm. A great mistake! Nothing but harm can come to them from any act that looks like trucking to the capitalist agents of Belmont's Civic Federation, A. F. of L. Nothing but good can come to the three Idaho martyrs from acts that denote that the organization is not run by cravens. At this season, timidity only encourages the foe. But be this as it may, the lucky circumstance that rage drove Kirwan or Mahoney to lose his head, discloses the temper that is rising against O'Neillism, as indicated by the vote of censure.

DANIEL DE LEON.

applause from the audience. In a few minutes Organizer Walsh brought his argument to a close, and introduced Daniel De Leon, as the most profound political economist of the day in America. Walsh paid to De Leon the fitting tribute of being perfectly sincere and honest, and of having never yet been known to have misdirected the labor movement since he championed the cause of the wage slaves of the World, but always to have been a close and bitter enemy and prosecutor of the labor fakirs, who have learned to fear him.

De Leon's reception was so enthusiastic that it was several minutes before he could speak. Then he very cleverly grasped the psychological wave of the moment, and his first remarks were:

"I do not come before you, to stir up strife among you, nor to cause you to hate your employer."

That one sentence made him supreme master of the occasion, from the fact that in Goldfield there is a lockout on and a bitter fight is being waged against the I. W. W., and the daily papers have been misleading the public and trying to stir up bloodshed. The words of De Leon were the pouring of oil on the troubled waters.

De Leon held the audience spellbound for nearly two hours. He launched into the industrial philosophy as only De Leon can do, and mathematically sub-

(Continued on page six.)

(Continued on page six.)

ANTIPATRIOTISM

ADDRESS OF GUSTAVE HERVE AT THE CLOSE OF HIS TRIAL FOR ANTI-MILITARIST ACTIVITY, BEFORE THE JURY OF LA SEINE, DECEMBER, 1905.

Translated For The People By Solon De Leon

(CONCLUDED.)

But you have seen, gentlemen, quite recently, a striking example of the international character of our Socialist movement. Time and time again, in the French Chamber and in the German Reichstag, have the same words resounded.

Ah! the parliamentary Socialists of France as well of Germany are not over fond of those members of their party who, especially during the electoral campaigns, frighten the mass of voters with unflinching and thorough-paced formulas, instead of cajoling them with fine and equivocal phrases intended to conciliate the opposition.

But when an idea begins to cut its swath among the revolutionary ranks, then the parliamentary circles bestir themselves.

Even before this the parliamentary Socialists of France and Germany have been called anti-militarists and internationalists. You know that Bebel even spent eight months in a military prison for having protested against the brutal annexation of Alsace-Lorraine. The German parliamentarians, even more intransigent than ours, have even voted to refuse the war budget and military loans, but, in Germany as well as in France, the Socialist parliamentarians have always catered to the patriotic prejudices of the voters. But now, see what new words are heard in the French Parliament and the German Reichstag.

For the first time, in the French Parliament, before the whole house, Marcel Sembat has attacked the nation; like an echo answered the voice of Bebel, in the Reichstag.

That veteran of the German Social Democracy said, with a conclusion almost brutal, to the chancellor of the empire, "Take care! If you conduct the nation in such a manner that the German working-man is driven to ask himself whether he has any interest in defending it, beware how you enter into a war; for that day, you are lost!"

This is sufficient, gentlemen of the jury, to show you clearly that our propaganda, pushed simultaneously on both sides the border, will lead, not to an invasion or a dismemberment of your country by the German army, but to a simultaneous arising of the proletariat both French and German, against their exploiters.

Mr. Advocate-General, you have said to me "So much the worse for Monsieur Herve if his ideas spread among the people!"

No, Mr. Advocate-General, not so much the worse for me, but so much the worse for you, so much the worse for your class!

Our threat is nothing more, you all know, than a conditional one, much as your orders to your officers to fire upon strikers. As in that case it depends on the officers whether the orders shall be obeyed, so in ours, it depends on the exploiting class whether our threat is put into execution.

Yes, so much the worse for the exploiters of France or Germany if they commit the crime of letting slip the dogs of an international war.

Gentlemen, I have spoken, as you see, with no care to escape imprisonment, with perhaps too little care for the liberty of my fellow defendants. I beg that they pardon me.

I ask of you nothing else, gentlemen, but to approve my ideas. I am not sufficiently simple to ask the Advocate-General to accord with them, but I am sure that you will perceive that our ideas—which are in no instance mine alone—form a compact doctrine, which has behind it, to sustain it, people who are not folks to blench, and who are no mere handful, either. This is not, as you have pretended, Mr. Advocate-General, an individual notion. It is the sentiment of trade-unions which number tens of thousands of militants, some of whom you have seen before this bar. For example, it was in the name of thirty-five thousand organized wood-choppers, the serfs of the forest, that our comrade Veuillot, secretary of the National Federation of French Woodmen, spoke before you yesterday.

In spite of the possibly painful brusqueness of my declarations, I count on an acquittal. It will require great courage on your part to acquit us. It will be necessary for you to act contrary to your everyday belief, which has been imposed upon you by your newspapers and which paints us as demagogues, passing our lives in insulting the military, and trampling the flag in the mud.

It will be necessary for you to overcome the evil temptation to crush the adversaries you have in your power.

It will involve your exposing yourself to the reproaches and raileries of your friends, who will never forgive you for having freed the "man with the flag on the dung-hill."

To those who reproach you with our acquittal, you will say: "It was impossible for us not to acquit men for having expressed frankly

and regardless of consequences their opinion. We were unwilling to throw upon the twentieth century the ridicule and odium of having condemned men on the pretext that they were heretics, and their doctrines dangerous."

And you will add: "And moreover, you did not hear, as we did, the depositions of the witnesses. If you had heard, as we, the witnesses declare under oath how the cavalry officers had beaten with their riding whips the strikers of Longwy, heard how certain employers of our class continually treat their workmen, you would have understood and excused the exasperation of the signers of the poster."

And you will say in conclusion, if you can not win them by sentiment: "It is in our interest, it is in the interest of our class that we acquitted them. We were unwilling to crown them with the martyr's halo, lest they should thereby acquire a double influence in spreading their ideas among the proletariat."

Yes, gentlemen. I say it in all sincerity, it is in the interests of your own class itself, to bring in a verdict of acquittal. Although we do not belong to the same class, although you consider our class as an enemy to yours, our drawing of class lines has not killed in our hearts all sentiments of humanity.

We know well that under your bourgeois broad-cloth beats the heart of a man, like ours. We adjure you, in the interest of your class, even the men and women of your class, our brothers and sisters in humanity, not to exasperate further, by verdicts of ill-will, our class, which is already sufficiently exasperated against you. We desire to save you from terrible reprisals. You are to-day the stronger, but your domination is not eternal. I have an inkling that it will not last a great while. Perhaps you do not believe it. No more did the Czar, when he came, some years ago, to his full glory, believe the time so near when he would have to settle accounts with his people. In the day when our class will settle scores with yours, it will be a pleasure to us, your prisoners of to-day, to plead extenuating circumstances in your favor.

Do not mistake my meaning. I do not threaten you with reprisals. I am not trying to frighten you. Fear is no nearer your hearts, I imagine, than it is to ours. But, as we do not hold you individually responsible for the crimes of the present society, we would wish that the Revolution, which is gathering, should seize as few victims as possible among you. When it shall be our class which judges, in its turn, the class to which you belong, we shall be happy to be able to say to the more exasperated and angered of our members, that, at the time of your might, there were brave men among you—which is true. We shall be happy to say that there were a good judge Magnaud and a good judge Seré de Rivieres among your magistrates, that there were court presidents, like the present one, to preside over the Courts of Assizes; that there were advocates-general who did not seek in the mire for insults to hurl at the heads of the defendants, and that there were good jurymen like those of Auxerre, of Troyes, and even of patriotic Paris, who would acquit their political opponents.

And now that I have revealed to you the class struggle, the cutting edge of our revolutionary Socialism, permit me, gentlemen of the jury, to show you also the healing humanitarian balm it bears its hilt, in order that you may in turn point it out to those who taunt you with our acquittal. How is it you have not perceived that it is we who are your best bulwark against the German Kaiser? It is not of your rifles he is afraid, but of the rifles of the Social Democrats of Germany, who on the other bank of the Rhine are carrying on exactly the same propaganda as we.

All of you, even the most nationalistic of you are anxious for peace, are you not? You are very desirous of having the high finance of your capitalist class settle its squabbles with the high finance of other countries by international arbitration. But perhaps you say to yourselves: "These arbitration tribunals are but sorry farces. They may settle little unimportant questions, but when it comes to big affairs, those are decided only by the thunder of artillery. The Czar of the Hague conference, does like the rest." Well, we have a recipe for making governments, all governments, even that of the Kaiser, submit every conflict to arbitration.

Our recipe is to spread, on both sides of every national frontier, and especially those of France and Germany, our war-cry against war, "Rebellion sooner than war!"

It is from your sons, as well as from the sons of the people, that we seek to ward off a horrible death on the field of battle.

If you throw us into prison, and if, by some impossibility, you trample out our propaganda, tremble lest a war break out, perhaps the very next day, and mow down, like flowers in their prime, those you hold most dear. Tremble, lest the mother of your son soon come to you and moan "Woe is me! There were men who, at the risk of their liberty, preached a method of stopping governments from rushing into war, from murdering my son, and it was you, wretched one, that threw them into dungeons!"

(Long continued applause.—The President threatens to clear the court.)

[The jury withdrew, and returned a verdict of guilty, without extenuating circumstances.]

I thank you, gentlemen of the jury, for the good deed you have just done. I thank you for having illustrated and confirmed in so striking a manner, the argument here made by me on the nation and the class struggle. You have sworn to judge without hate and without fear—

[The President:—"Do not address the jurymen. Confine your remarks to the Court."]

Gentlemen of the Court, they have sworn to judge us without hate and without fear. Instead, they have judged us with the hatred of their class and with the fear of the press, their friends, and the public opinion of their class. They have dug deeper the chasm between their class and ours; they have dug deeper the chasm into which we shall hurl them.

SOCIALIST REMINISCENCES

BY M. RUTHER, HOLYOKE, MASS.

[NOTE.—Contributions under this head are invited from old-time Party members. Aside from their historic value such articles will serve to instruct and consequently warn against future pitfalls in the path of the labor movement.]

My first step into the labor movement was in 1877, during the great Pittsburg Railroad strike. A meeting was held under the auspices of the New Haven, Conn., Socialists, on the steps of the old State House. Peter J. McGuire was the speaker and a regular fire eater he surely was. The New Haven authorities were so frightened at McGuire's bold talk that they stationed two companies of militia around the old Green to crush any incipient riots which might be started.

The N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad Company was also scared and raised the pay of their railroad men fifteen cents per day to prevent a strike on their road. McGuire led a parade of unemployed to the City Hall. A banner was carried with the inscription—"We want work or bread." They received promises.

A year later McGuire was sent to Zurich, Switzerland, as the American representative of Socialism, to the International Socialist Congress. After that McGuire organized the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and gradually drifted away from Socialism and became a regular staff officer of pure and simple. In the summer of 1879, while working in Milwaukee, Wis., I saw two companies of Socialists marching through the streets to a picnic at the Milwaukee Garden, carrying guns and wearing uniforms like regular soldiers. They called themselves Der Lehr and Wehr Verein (Educational and Defense Society). The capitalist class permitted this foolery because it knew as little about Socialism as did the fellows carrying the guns. Such was the teaching of Socialism in those days.

In the winter of 1880 I was induced to attend a meeting of Socialists at the New Haven, Conn., Turner Hall, to hear Herr Wilhelm Fritzsche, a Socialist member of the German Reichstag. The discourse interested me very much as Herr Fritzsche was really a brilliant speaker and I joined the New Haven section of the Socialist Labor Party in February, 1881.

The first thing done was to arrange a Thomas Paine Celebration in order to raise some money for the proposed Socialist daily paper "Standard," which was to be published by the New Yorker Volkszeitung, which was then looked upon as the Party's official organ.

Dr. Adolf Douai, an Editor of the Volkszeitung, was the speaker of the evening; a fine old gentleman, but too far ahead of his time. We cleared ninety dollars from that entertainment. The Standard never appeared but in its place was published a weekly paper called The Voice. Dr. George Stiebeling was the president of the concern. Twenty-three numbers were published and \$5,000 swallowed up and the thing collapsed.

About this time Dr. Franz Geray, of Brooklyn, gave the Socialists six building lots on the outskirts of Brooklyn, on

condition that we raise sufficient money to build a Labor Lyceum. This was done, but like all such affairs it degenerated in time and I doubt if it ever helped to make one decent Socialist. When the corner stone was laid for this building a street parade was planned in New York and Brooklyn, but was prevented by the New York police who turned out a thousand cops. I went to New York to witness a battle royal, but wound up in Justus Schwalz's saloon on First street, where a number of anarchists denounced as a coward Philip Van Patten, our National Secretary, because he would not lead us against the police.

The Bulletin was the next official organ, edited by Philip Van Patten, which was later changed to Der Socialist, Edited by Hugo Vogt. Of this paper Hermann Walther said that it was a dead born child with a rope around its neck, meaning thereby that the Volkszeitung Corporation would strangle any publication coming in serious competition with itself as a Party organ.

In 1883, Section New Haven, imported from New York two lately arrived Socialists from Germany: Herman Walther and Hermann Molkenburr. Both men were talented speakers and did much good for our cause. Walther is now a hotel proprietor in City Island, N. Y., and Molkenburr is a leading member of the German Reichstag.

About this time Terrence V. Powderly organized an Assembly of the Knights of Labor in New Haven and of course we Socialists flocked right into it to preach Socialism as we understood it, which was really nothing more than utopian reform notions.

We circulated Gronlund's book, "Co-operative Commonwealth," and Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," also "The Communist Manifesto," published by Spies and Schwab.

During the high tide of the Knights of Labor, we maintained our American Section Socialist Labor Party in New Haven, of eighteen members, which was really the general staff of the 6,000 Knights which had been organized. The influence of these eighteen men may be gauged when I mention that a concert and ball was given by the Knights in Armory Hall on Meadow street, where over \$500 were cleared. This money was used to buy type and set up an office of "The Workmen's Advocate," a weekly paper advocating Socialism. J. Fred Bushe, Jr., was editor and many fine articles were contributed by able men and women. This paper existed several years and was then sold to the S. L. P. and became The Weekly People. The Knights of Labor declined and the Henry George movement loomed in sight. We were now in our seventh heaven because of this new ally to our cause. The brilliant introduction to "Progress and Poverty," fooled many of us, while the single tax idea was understood by none. While peddling ballots for our Labor party, a voter asked me to explain what single tax meant and I was dumfounded and realized that I didn't know anything about it.

The Henry George tidal wave ran high and we expected great things from it.

We had Henry George, John Swinton and Father McGlynn speak for us at Carl's Opera House to great audiences, and when the polls closed we had 1,400 votes for our city clerk and about 800 for all other candidates on the ticket.

We followed this up the next year and nearly collapsed when the vote came in. In my ward where I was named for Alderman there lived twenty-four Socialists whom I knew personally and my vote was fourteen.

About this time something new loomed upon the social-political sky, the Nationalist movement, set in motion by Edward Bellamy's great novel, Looking Backward. This book had a phenomenal sale and removed much of the prejudice against Socialism, which was looked upon as an imported plant from Germany. In those early days of Socialism we were not sure of our mission as Socialists and often debated the question what are we any way, a propaganda party, an educational institution or a political party?

On account of this uncertainty of purpose, we fell easy victims to all sorts of new schemes. First, the Greenback movement under Cooper and Carey split our forces; then the Knights of Labor, Henry George, populist, people's party, Nationalists and various colored labor parties disrupted us again and again. We were hardly started, when something new scattered our members. In 1884, Herr Johann Most came over from Germany and told us there was no use in trades unionism, the eight-hour movement or politics. "Propaganda of the deed, that's what is needed." He found many Socialists ready to make common cause with him and the result was that seven good men gave up their lives in Chicago, in 1887, to prove the foolishness of the argument.

Any man who could shoot through his mouth a few radical phrases was a Socialist.

To help along our propaganda for Socialism, and reform society behind its back, we organized an equal rights debating club which met every Sunday. All sorts of opinions had the right of way. Such men as Arthur T. Hadley, now president of Yale College, Prof. William Sumner, J. B. Sargeant, Mayor of New Haven, and any number of Reverends gave us the honor of their presence and wisdom. We even had Daniel De Leon speak for us at a church (Rev. Squires).

We were certainly chuck full of enthusiasm for our cause, but really most of us knew little about it; and how could it be otherwise? Socialism evolves out of developing capitalism; consequently, the material for Socialists evolves with the process. There are always men and women who stand head and shoulders above the average man.

These people see things and facts long before their neighbors do, but may not possess sufficient reasoning powers or general knowledge to use the facts they see to good advantage. And another point: ignorance, pride, vanity, petty jealousy and selfishness, etc., often leads many otherwise good people into all sorts of ridiculous positions. Otherwise, it would not be possible to have so much fakism and backsliding to contend against.

Pioneers of great things are sometimes ridiculed for the crudeness of their early efforts, and yet these men were far ahead of the rest and so must be judged the early life of our Socialist pioneers. Thus we floundered along until 1889 when the

Socialist Labor Party declared its manhood and defended it ever since.

It declared that the Socialist Labor Party was a political party come to stay in American politics and that its mission was to lead the American working class out of capitalist wage slavery to become master of its own destiny. This vigorous stand taken by the party was a great surprise to friend and foe. The weak-kneed and fakir element dropped away quick but the party leaped forward in bounds up to 1899 when the party became too strong for some people who had things to sell for profit. The party struggled to free its press from the profit mongers and it succeeded. The Daily People was born out of that struggle.

It was a God-send to the movement, the value of which will some day in the near future flash into light so all may see who now fail to see or do not want to see, the necessity of a free press owned by the party collectively instead of depending upon private self-appointed editors and instructors in Socialism.

In 1892, Section New Haven nominated me for governor and we polled 329 votes in the State. At that time I was a prominent trade unionist and secretary of the Connecticut State branch of the American Federation of Labor. We had over 5,000 members and nearly all voters. It was told me then that the pure and simpler use Socialists for suckers but I would not believe them. Experience has taught me better since.

In 1895, I moved to Holyoke, and was nominated the following year for Lieutenant governor. We polled 2,033 votes for governor.

In 1896 I was nominated for governor and we polled 3,249. In 1898, Comrade Pearce polled 10,051 votes. Again some people found we were growing too fast and they started in to knock us down but we will come to life again.

In 1899 I was elected Alderman from Ward Three and served one year. Our own friends saw to it that I was defeated the next year for being too radical.

At present myself and others are in cold storage awaiting the warm wave of renewed Socialist activity on the part of the American wage slave, after he has digested his imaginary capitalist prosperity.

PRICE REDUCED.

The New York Labor News Company has kindly given free storage to the New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference pamphlets, but now that the Labor News must change its quarters the undersigned feel that the institution should not be burdened with these pamphlets and in order to move them out the price is reduced to 3 cents each, in lots of 25 or more copies.

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AT ST. CLAUDE

French Capitalists, As Well As Those of Colorado, Indulge In Illegal Imprisonment to Break Up Industrial Unionism.

[Translated from "La Voix du Peuple," official organ of the French General Federation of Labor, by F. Miller.]

We have several times shown up the arbitrary injustice of the judiciary of Saint Claude; their rascality is only equalled by the incoherence of their actions. A defence committee for the victims arbitrarily incarcerated for the recent bomb explosion in the Mayor's residence, composed of members of all the unions, has just been elected, and the Council of Labor has just issued the following protest, which is also an appeal to the whole working class:

The Terror at Saint Claude.

For the last three months, since the strike is over, the reactionary bourgeoisie is trying by a reign of terror to wipe out the splendid industrial movement that has developed in Saint Claude within the last year.

For almost three months, following the explosion of a petard in the Mayor's cellar, a petard made and placed. It is not known by whom, many comrades whose number is augmented each day, are imprisoned for this deed. Yes, for three months now, they arrest, they release, and arrest again! A dozen comrades have already been arrested, among them comrade Braud, who after seventy days of imprisonment, for forty-five of which there was no communication to be had with him, was released without a hearing! This demonstrates that the arrest was arbitrary. Comrade Braud infused life into the movement, therefore he had to be put out of the way; after seventy days of imprisonment he was released without any form of process. Oh! Justice, here are some of your exploits!

Other comrades suspected of being the authors of the famous petard, or of having sawed down some electric light posts, underwent the same fate as Braud, a deprivation of liberty for acts of which society has not much to complain of, and their guilt of which we, until it is proven to the contrary, are permitted to doubt.

About the middle of January the "Progress" of Lyon published a statement, which was copied by the bourgeoisie press of Saint Claude. According to this article the evidence was all in, full confessions had been made, even the length of the fuse that served to explode the petard was known! Now they announce that the case is set back for the June session, now arrests are being made, there is talk of conspiracy, a whole series of militants is exposed to pass a few months under

lock and key, with the prospect of being sentenced to just the number of days that they were held for trial, to show as in the Rutillet case, that the courts make no mistake. All will remember that in that case two comrades were held seventeen days, and were finally released without judgment.

Before such incongruity on the part of the judiciary, are not all suppositions allowed? Do we not face a base machination of corrupt officials whose power is sufficient to influence the actions of the magistracy?

In the name of the organized working class, that Council of Labor protests against this mode of procedure in which there is an analogy—at least as regards the physical torture, with the inquisitions of Montjuich. In the name of human rights, the respect of the rights of the individual, the disregard of which may be the prelude of absolute despotism—the working class protests! It is impossible that the uncertainty and doubt continue longer to oppress the conscience, and to resent all this infamy. Proletarians, close up the ranks!

Organized labor alone will make the individuals conscious of their strength and rights. Workers, let us hold ourselves ready to protest against the injustice of the bourgeois class, by organizing more and more under the banner of industrialism. A committee of defence from the Council of Labor composed of the following unions, Diamond Setters, Pipe Makers, Metal Workers, Lapidaries, Teamsters, Bakers, Building Trades, Hair Dressers, has been constituted to resist such iniquity. Come to our aid, and long live the solidarity of the workers.

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CLOSE COLUMN ON FIRST COMPANY!— FOURS RIGHT!—MARCH!

SEATTLE "SOCIALIST" LEAVES STRAGGLERS AND FALLS INTO LINE.

Before me is a copy of the Seattle "Socialist" of March 10, 1907. It is one of the "Strike Edition," and is devoted almost wholly to news from and advocacy of the great revolt of the Portland sawmill slaves. One mighty good article by Tom Madden, State Secretary of the S. P. of Oregon is printed below. Tom is a blacksmith, and his blows ring true. When all there was of the I. W. W. in Portland was some literature in my suitcase, Tom welcomed it to town and asked me to speak on Industrial Unionism to Local Portland of the Socialist Party.

Whether the "Socialist" is in the front or rear of the marching columns, I do not know. The workers of the West are leading themselves just now, and it really doesn't matter much. Of course, one might stop and recall how, when there wasn't a local of the I. W. W. on the Pacific Coast when the Fakir Groux and others of the A. F. of L. bitterly opposed our reorganization of the old A. L. U. Federal Local in Portland, no help was received from the powers which are now happily at one with us. And we cannot help reflecting for a moment upon that evening in Seattle, when with just 29 members we organized the first local in Seattle—of how we anticipated help from the editor of "The Socialist," but received not even a word, although he was present at the meeting. I say "we might," but we shall not discuss the matter in that spirit. The editor of "The Socialist" then faced the advocate of a theory. He is now "up against" realities that count as arguments. WE LOOK TO THE FUTURE. AND THE FUTURE WILL SOON COVER THE RUTS OF THE PAST WITH CEMENT A YARD DEEP.

We venture, in all seriousness, a prophecy: Within two years tens of thousands of slaves in Chicago and tens of thousands in New York City will welcome the gospel of revolutionary unionism as five thousand have turned to it in Portland. The "Chicago Socialist" and the New York "Worker" will then do exactly what the Seattle "Socialist" is doing to-day.

Why, at this time, does the "Socialist" affect "neutrality" between the I. W. W. and the little bunch of wreckers and their hired slugs who tried to demolish it? Why does it ask the "100,000 sawmill men and loggers of the Northwest to organize" spontaneously, "sign up applications" and "send them to Fred Heslewood, Portland, Ore." Fellow-worker Titus, you know that Fellow-worker Heslewood is a member of the G. E. B. and will simply have to use his precious time remaining the applications to Trautmann. Why not save time and money by sending directly to Wm. E. Trautmann, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.?

Don't equivocate that way. The boys won't like it and they will tell you so. We're glad you've joined the column; your first lesson must be on the difference between a proletarian scout and a Boland detective.

As a member of the I. W. W. I join in welcoming you to the organization. That is, if you can show that you are a wage-worker and have taken out a card in the Seattle mixed local.

And here's hoping that if the Weyerhaeuser Lumber Trust ever smashes the I. W. W. in Portland and Seattle as the Mine Owners' Association smashed the W. F. of M. in Cripple Creek and Telluride; that if we are again reduced to small groups who must conduct our propaganda in secret; if slaves are "fired" for reading the "Socialist" as they are in Paterson, N. J., for reading "The People," that the editor of the "Socialist" may be enabled by the highest degree of moral courage to advocate both revolutionary industrialism and revolutionary politics until the victory is won.

FRANK BOHN.

STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER. Oregon Socialist State Secretary Gives Graphic Account of the Situation Urged to Organize Immediately.

Portland, March 15.—The general strike is on! Victory is in sight!

Just a week ago it seemed as though the working class in Portland had lost their manhood and were in a condition of servitude and stupor from which nothing short of an earthquake could awake them. But during the winter a revolutionary band of union men had been busy distributing a kind of "Pettibone dope." Circulars by the thousand had been circulated with but little seeming success. These few members of the Industrial Workers of the World seemed to be up against the "immovable object." But the object was getting ready to move and move it did.

People had become disgusted with the name of "union." Unions in Portland had been for years. They were handicapped by having at their

heads as idiotic a bunch of incompetents as ever was left at large on the out side of a lunatic asylum. (If it was not incompetency I cannot put what it was on paper or this would never get through the mails.)

They have a "labor" paper here. Every union man is forced to take it whether he wishes to do so or not. He has to pay \$1.00 a year for it and is cheated out of 99 cents. The other day it came out with an article, copied I think it was, from the "Old Maids' Gazette." It was an article on the cause of crime. One reason was this: "The people are too extravagant, we must have automobiles, trips to Europe, etc., etc."

The editor ought to take a trip to Salem for the health of the community.

Well this editor (?), the head of the State Federation of Labor, and one or two others of their ilk, started in to roost the Industrial Workers and from all appearances were getting ready to get at their old tricks and betray this movement of the workers in Portland. But they had figured without their host. The rank and file had got at least one eye open and the first break they made aroused a storm that drove these jackals to their holes in a hurry. The union men of Portland had got past the stage where any bunch of fakirs could use them as tools to strike down men of their class. A year ago they had taken and hired The Oaks for a Labor Day picnic. The Oaks was owned by the railway corporation and the Portland railway corporation was one of the bitterest enemies of the organized labor movement on the Pacific Coast. But the men at the head of the Federation at Portland needed money and the picnic was called off in that hellish hole where a union man would be ashamed to be seen with a union button on his coat. The rumbling started then but these alleged leaders could not hear it. It was the old story over again. Give these people rope enough and they will hang themselves. They have done it now. They are the laughing stock, if nothing else, of the union movement in this city.

But the strike is a glorious success so far, and nothing can stop it. The people of the whole city are in open rebellion. Not the noisy, demonstrative, brick-throwing, name-calling rebellion, but grim and determined to win. Literature and argument backed up by proof have done the work. Men have toiled year in and year out in these mills and never have been able to get within two or three weeks above the point of starvation. Millions have been made by dozens of men while these toiling thousands have been sweating and grinding their lives away, ten, eleven and twelve hours a day, for less than it costs to keep up a team of mill horses. They have lived in hundreds in shacks along the banks of the river and in boat houses that were on a par with the boat villages of Canton, China. In every city along this coast are scores of these same wealth creators with one arm off, one leg off, all the fingers off, maimed and crippled and turned out on the streets to beg or drown themselves in the Willamette.

But the mill owners say they have nothing to arbitrate. The men demand nine hours and minimum of \$2.50 a day. They ask no recognition of a union. They ask nothing but what the mill owners' horses are getting now without striking. Enough to keep them in decent condition. But who talked about arbitration? There is, as the mill owners well said, "nothing to arbitrate." When a buyer goes to one of the yards for lumber there is no talk of arbitration. The mill owners have set a price. You pay the price and do not go talking about arbitration. Well, there are 8,000 men in Portland who are selling not lumber but their lives. They have set the price and the price they are asking is \$2.50 for nine hours of it and if it is not taken at that price it will go to San Francisco or some place where it can be sold for that price. The devil take the man that talks "arbitration." Only a man that is a coward and is afraid to fight is always talking arbitration. The working class are not in this thing to arbitrate. They are in it to win or go down with flying colors and if they go down there will be a lot go down with them. These working men have nothing to lose and everything to win. The strike has only begun and the capitalists of this coast will rue the day that they refused to grant a decent living to men who were toiling to make them rich.

Every day that this strike lasts sees the Socialists taking advantage of every opportunity to educate these men and win in their class interests. And

what they are learning all the capitalists from here to Day's University will not unlearn them. It is a great chance for the Socialists and they are losing no time.

The "Morning Dish Rag" comes out about the second day telling the workmen from the mills how much they are losing. A short time ago I referred to this paper in no uncertain language. Now they are out again with the same old kind of dope. What the working class are losing! I will admit that a great deal is being lost in Portland, but the workman that is worrying about what is being lost is a lobster. Most of these workers have worked here for years and have nothing to lose but a job, and most of them could work for fifty years more and still have nothing more than the same job to lose—and the one that found it and kept it after finding it would be a sucker. This same paper is always howling about "the public." I would say with Vanderbilt, "To hell with the public." The public is not buying the baby any new shoes and if the public wants to be considered, let the public insist that every workman shall be at least granted a decent living, a decent place to sleep in, a chance to bring up and educate his family and a chance to get home once in awhile in the daytime to see what his family looks like by daylight.

But the strike is on and will be on for some time and if that "public"—that petty larceny, profit-huckstering, labor-skinning bunch of grafting real estate speculators, insurance fakirs, newspaper hirelings, high-priced pulp pounders, politicians and bunco steers of all names, shapes and descriptions want to save the hides of that kind of a public, let them get their heads together, if there is anything in their heads, and see that the working class of Portland get at least a half square deal for once.

The newspapers of Portland better send some of their \$6.00 a week store clerks to work where they belong, measuring calico, instead of writing editorials to gratify the tender sensibilities of their shallowpated upholders. These papers have been telling about the brains that run the business. Why the devil don't they take about four bushels of that superfine quality of brains just now and run just one little mill for a minute or two, just to show us working stiff how brains do it. Brains may be all right in their place, but it takes bull strength and a little mixture of some kind of brain power to run a saw mill outside the office floor.

The time is ripe to organize! The man has not been born that is going to come in and scab on these men who are striving for to live like men. In one short year from now every common laborer will be organized from coast to coast. The workers will have no Y. M. C. A.'s and missioners to rely upon, but in every town and city of any importance in the United States they will have the headquarters and reading rooms and employment bureaus of their own organization. They will not be forced to go and pay \$2, \$3 and \$5 for a job, but the job will be to be had in their own meeting places. They will have a friend wherever they go and will not be the outcasts that they are to-day. Only today over 600 men who work with shovels have come into this organization. They are the brain and sinew of a nation and will not be degraded. They have been willing slaves but the worm at last is forced to turn. The Industrial Workers of the World are to-day in receipt of telegrams from all over the western country offering assistance. Every man will be taken care of when the time comes that that care is necessary. The building trades of Portland have come out squarely and asserted the class struggle, and are with the strikers to a man.

Class conscious workers united on the industrial field, lining up as one man, is a spectacle which cheers the heart and gives new life to every man and woman who is struggling for the betterment of the human race. "United we stand, divided we fall," but the working class of Portland are uniting in so militant a body of toilers, all differences buried, all animosities forgotten, that all the forces of capitalism cannot break through.

All workers in this western country should get at least \$2.50 a day. If you are not getting it demand it. If you don't get it quit. Let them do the work with their brain for a while. If we must live like tramps, let us be tramps. If we cannot have anything ourselves, let us see that no one else gets anything. And if the public wants to have peace let the public take the mills that belong to the public that created them and run them not for the profit of a few millionaires, but for the benefit of humanity, of the people that need lumber and houses, of the ones who do the useful work of society and who are forced to live like cattle.

THOS. A. SLADDEN.

Arbitrate Nothing.

The strikers in Portland cannot be caught with the arbitration bait. They know the third man on every arbitra-

tion Board always belongs to capital rather than labor.

The Seattle street carmen's experience is a good illustration of arbitration. The present Mayor of Seattle, elected by workmen's votes, was on that Board of Arbitration, formed for the purpose of seeing that the men got a square deal after the strike. They got it, where they usually get it, in the neck.

Not until wage-workers learn Socialist principles will they refuse to be led around by such lawyer "Friends of Labor" as William Hickman Moore, "The Seattle Star," Portland "Telegram," and others of the capitalist tribe.

But the Portland strikers are on to the game and wise enough to refuse "arbitration."

Who Organized This Strike? It is not properly called a strike. It was first a lockout by the mill owners to anticipate and prevent a strike. Instead of checking the organization, this action of the capitalists precipitated the most rapid formation of a new union.

For this conflict is conducted by a new union. It is called "The Industrial Workers of the World," or usually the I. W. W. The peculiarity of this union is, it is organized along industrial rather than craft lines. It aims to include all the men in the production of lumber, from loggers to planners. Such an organization is inevitable. The lumber interests of the Northwest are largely under the control of the enormous Weyerhaeuser combine, said to be even vaster than the United States Steel Corporation. Against such tremendous odds, the small unions would be helpless. Only a combination of all the employees of the lumber companies could make any headway or hope for success.

In fact, the craft unions have proved helpless to meet the situation. For years the American Federation of Labor and its organizers have failed utterly to organize the "lumber-jacks" who crowd the countless camps of these primeval forests. Where the A. F. of L. has failed, the I. W. W. at one leap is succeeding. The industrial union succeeds the trades union as surely and naturally as the trust succeeds the trader. It is the line of evolution.

The Duty of All Union Men.

It is now the business of all true unionists to give their utmost encouragement to this new and successful organization. No small envy or petty jealousy should be allowed to influence our judgement.

Here is a great chance to organize the unorganized, to get into one grand industrial union the hundred thousand producers of lumber who are now working for minimum wages. No matter who gets them together, provided only they get together against capital.

Like a prairie fire the organizing has started along the Columbia River banks. Let the conflagration spread till it takes in all the woods between the Columbia and the Fraser and from the Pacific to the Rockies.

Organize! Pass the Word Along!

This paper is sent in thousands to the mills and camps of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, to tell the news, the glorious news that the woods are organizing. It is easy to organize. The men have been waiting for this chance. It only needed a match to start the fire.

Our advice is to every worker in mill or camp who reads these lines—to get busy. Get all the boys to sign up an application for a local chapter, and send it in at once to Fred Heslewood, Headquarters I. W. W., Portland, Oregon. Elect a president, secretary and treasurer and resolve to keep together. That is what unionism means, "stand together."

Don't wait for an organizer, but organize yourselves and notify headquarters that the thing is done, that you stand ready to do your part to secure better conditions for yourselves and your fellow workmen.

Here is our slogan—"Wage Workers, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain."

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Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 106 Atwell ave., Providence, R. I., per year25

He who comes in contact with workmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case, to the Labor News, Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

UNIONISM AND POLITICS

Anton Metzler, in his very able and complete article, "Law Making and Immediate Demands," published in the Sunday People of March 10, has struck the proper attitude for the Socialist Labor Party speakers and agitators to assume when on the political rostrum speaking for the Socialist Labor Party and advocating the election of its candidates. We cannot do better, before going any further, than to quote one paragraph of his article that will form the basis of our argument.

"In conclusion, let the immediate demands, as we had them in our platform before 1900, briefly pass review in order to make it more clear what could be done. However this much may still be said in a general way; the recognition of the I. W. W. insists not in that we try to nurse it like a baby, but it consists in it that we do not interfere with its work, except where called upon by them. Therefore let us above all discard all economic demands, and tell the workers that if they want economic advantages they must try to get them through the proper economic organization."

In past campaigns it was customary for our speakers to shout Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance from the start to the finish of their speeches. When the call for the I. W. W. convention was issued, I heaved a sigh of relief, under the impression that our orators would cease sinning. I said to myself, when the first I. W. W. convention had adjourned, "Now that we are no longer burdened by an economic organization, the latter taking care of itself, the S. L. P. agitation ought to progress by leaps and bounds and will surely make great strides." I am sorry to say 'twas a delusion. After the I. W. W. convention we had the same old sinning and the same old sinners; the only difference being that the sinning and the sinners seemed to show an unfortunate increase than a decrease. There was scarcely an S. L. P. meeting indoor or outdoor, that the I. W. W. was not heralded; not that the speakers were drawn out by some inquisitive trade unionist, A. F. of L.-ite, or by some working man thirsting for information.

Without indulging in any undue criticism of our speakers, for I realize that the honor which is attached to the soap box is small and the remuneration smaller, still if a few suggestions are permitted they may be found useful and interesting and productive of excellent results.

Whatever excuse or reason there may have been in the past for speaking of and advocating an economic organization of the working class from the platform of the S. L. P., there is no longer a necessity for making I. W. W. propaganda from our platform. The I. W. W. is no longer in its swaddling clothes. After withstanding the combined onslaughts of political fakirs, and labor fakirs, detectives and every form of capitalist hireling, the I. W. W. will stand anything. Never again will an attempt be made to carry it by assault. As for the other contemptible methods used by the enemies of class-conscious industrial unionism not even if they had the genius and subtlety of all the diplomats from "Richelleu to Tallyrand" will they be successful in destroying the I. W. W. Their language can no longer conceal their motives.

Of course, if one of these fakirs comes forward as the standard bearer of any political party, be they capitalists or pure and simple socialists, then it would be the duty of our speakers to expose the fakir and hold his record up to the scrutinizing gaze of the working class. But always guard against being carried too far. See that it is not a continual round of personal abuse of any one no matter how greedy, a freak, fakir or fraud our opponent may be.

Very few have taken into account the enormous waste of time and energy on the part of our speakers in discussing the phases of the trade union or industrial movement and the conduct of its leaders. They talk of Gompers and Mitchell as if they were entirely responsible for the pure and simple union. The same applies to the political opponents of the Socialist Labor Party. We will never attract the working class to our side by that form of campaigning.

Our former National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, once said that the party had but a certain amount of energy to expend, and that at any time the party temporarily turned its attention to other forms of propaganda, the party always suffered in the work abandoned. We should always act as though the election of our man was a possibility. Our speakers should not alone display enthusiasm but the fullest possible amount of optimism, too.

Never refer to our weakness but as little as possible. Always speak of the

strength of the working class, its usefulness, its honesty and integrity.

Finally too much attention can not be given to our literature. The Daily and Weekly People, our party organs, never get their proper share of advertising. That could be done directly by the chairman of a meeting and referred to by the speakers. The pamphlets for sale should be selected more carefully than hitherto. During the last campaign I frequently noticed where I happened to be engaged in speaking that there were no pamphlets bearing on the political phase on sale. McClure's "Socialism," or "What Means This Strike?" were either absent from the stock on hand or held in the back-ground.

Several times I have seen men ask for a pamphlet that directly handled the socialist question, and it could not be supplied. At the same time one could see Debs' "Industrial Unionism" or De Leon's "Preamble of the I. W. W." The two latter pamphlets while being brilliant treatises on the economic and industrial phase of the socialist movement should not be pushed by comrades in charge of the political campaign meetings, and should only be supplied on request.

It seems our speakers have a hard job keeping two ideas in their heads. When they think of the I. W. W.; they forget the S. L. P. It was a strange sight, but a fact, to be present at our open air meetings where signatures had to be procured in order to get our party on the official ballot to see and hear speakers talking of "taking over the industries," "lockout of the capitalists," etc.; and the most important part of the political work ignored.

The locals of the I. W. W. should consider it their bounden duty to push the sale of them. I have said enough on the matter; hoping other party members will consider the matter and give their opinion.

Patrick L. Quinlan.

Newark, N. J.

THREE DECISIVE BATTLES.

(Concluded from last week.)

The new starting point was a compromise between the rising middle class and the ex-federal landowners. The latter, though called, as now, the aristocracy, had been long since on the way which led them to become what Louis Philippe in France became at a much later period, "the first bourgeois of the kingdom." Fortunately for England, the old feudal barons had killed one another during the Wars of the Roses. Their successors, though mostly scions of the old families, had been so much out of the direct line of descent that they constituted quite a new body, with habits and tendencies far more bourgeois than feudal. They fully understood the value of money, and at once began to increase their rents by turning hundreds of small farmers out and replacing them by sheep. Henry VIII., while squandering the Church lands, created fresh bourgeois landlords by wholesale; the innumerable confiscations of estates, regranted to absolute or relative upstarts, and continued during the whole of the seventeenth century, had the same result. Consequently, ever since Henry VII., the English "aristocracy," far from counteracting the developing of industrial production, had, on the contrary, sought to indirectly profit thereby; and there had always been a section of the great landowners willing, from economical or political reasons, to co-operate with the leading men of the financial and industrial bourgeoisie. The compromise of 1689 was, therefore, easily accomplished. The political spoils of "pelf and place" were left to the great landowning families, provided the economic interests of the financial, manufacturing and commercial middle class were sufficiently attended to. And these economic interests were at that time powerful enough to determine the general policy of the nation. There might be squabbles about matters of detail, but, on the whole, the aristocratic oligarchy knew too well that its own economic prosperity was irretrievably bound up with that of the industrial and commercial middle class.

From that time, the bourgeoisie was a humble, but still a recognized component of the ruling classes of England. With the rest of them, it had a common interest in keeping in subjection the great working mass of the nation. The merchant or manufacturer himself stood in the position of master, or, as it was until lately called, of "natural superior" to his clerks, his workpeople, his domestic servants. His interest was to get as much and as good work out of them as he could; for this end they had to be trained to proper submission. He was himself religious; his religion had supplied the standard under which he had fought the king and the lords; he was not long in discovering the opportunities this same religion offered him for working upon the minds of his natural inferiors, and making them submissive to the behests of the masters it had pleased God to place over them. In short, the English bourgeoisie now had to take a part in keeping down the "lower orders," the great producing mass of the nation, and one of the means employed for that purpose was the influence of religion.—Frederick Engels, in "Historic Materialism."

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The masses of the people invariably
and by following, in blind confidence,
the very persons they themselves have
mocked, or even cursed and persecuted.
They give allegiance to those who fear
neither curses nor persecution—nor even
ridicule—but who go straight ahead,
their spiritual gaze directed toward the
goal which they alone seek—who seek,
fall, and rise, and ultimately find.
—TURGENIEFF.

BONAPARTE AND EQUALITY.

The opponents of Socialism continue
to exhibit their moral and intellectual
bankruptcy by attributing doctrines to
Socialism that are foreign to it. Chas.
Bonaparte, Attorney-General of the
United States, is the latest illustration.
Addressing the Society of St. Vincent
De Paul, on "Socialism and Charity,"
at Carnegie Hall, Sunday, March 24,
the Attorney-General said in part:

"As I have said on another occasion,
the root of Socialism is the doctrine
that all men of right ought to be and
should therefore be made and kept pre-
cisely equal. This doctrine is really a
wholly arbitrary dogma, a pure as-
sumption, justified neither by reason
nor by history and, in fact, contradicted
by the daily experience of all man-
kind, but it was so earnestly preached
by the apostles of the French Revolution
that to question its truth even now
seems to a certain class of teachers and
thinkers little short of blasphemy."

Continuing, the Attorney-General
said:

"Equality can be secured only among
slaves. A Southern plantation before
the war constituted, so far as the ne-
groes were concerned, a very Social-
istic community. A Socialist merely
substitutes for an omnipotent omni-
scient master an omnipotent omniscient
corporation made up of the slaves
themselves, called the State. In fact,
only a people in chains, working under
the lash of taskmasters, would be able
to remain so nearly and helplessly
equal as to leave no room for any of
them to grow richer or happier than his
fellows."

Arbitrary equality is no part of So-
cialism. As Enrico Ferri well expresses
it in his work, "Socialism and Sci-
ence":

"Socialism says: 'MEN ARE UN-
EQUAL, BUT THEY ARE ALL (OF
THEM) MEN.'"

Ferri further says:

"Equality, according to Socialism—
as Benoit Malon said—is a relative
thing, and must be understood in a
two-fold sense: 1st, All men, as men,
must be guaranteed human conditions
of existence; 2nd, All men ought to be
equal AT THE STARTING POINT,
ought not to be handicapped in the
struggle for life, in order that each may
freely develop his own personality in
an environment of equality of SOCIAL
conditions, while to-day a child, sound
and healthy, but poor, goes to the wall
in competition with a child puny but
rich."

Ferri again says:—
"Socialism does not deny inequality;
it merely wishes to utilize this inequality
as one of the factors leading to the
free, prolific and many-sided develop-
ment of human life."

As will readily be seen the Socialist
view of equality, presented by Ferri,
is at loggerheads with that misrep-
resented by Bonaparte. Socialism recog-
nizes individual inequality and is in-
tent on using it in behalf of human
development, by means of social equal-
ity. As the history of the early, great
free farming class in this country am-
ply testifies, social equality is produc-
tive of that sturdy reverse of abject
slavery—democracy. Where men and
women have access to land and ma-
chinery in fraternal co-operation, as
proposed by Socialism, in opposition
to the class oppression of capitalism,
a nation of slaves will be impossible;
a nation of men inevitable.

The truth is, it is capitalism that
favors arbitrary equality. Capitalism
demands that all be capitalists, with-
out providing the means thereto.

PATRIOTISM AND ANTI-IMMIGRA-
TION.

Gustave Herve, in the preface to his
brilliant speech on "Anti-Patriotism,"
now appearing serially in the Sunday
and Weekly People, declares that
among international Socialists "there
are two widely different ways of un-
derstanding the international unity of
workmen. There is the interpretation
of the patriotic internationalists and
that of the anti-patriotic international-
ists." Herve's speech proceeds to show
that the former prevents, while the
latter promotes working class interna-
tionalism.

In an analogous manner may it be
said, that there are among interna-
tional Socialists, especially in this
country, two widely different ways of
understanding the international migra-
tion of workmen. There is the in-
terpretation of the prohibitory interna-
tionalists and that of the anti-prohibi-
tory internationalists. The former pre-
vents while the latter promotes inter-
national migration; while, at the same
time, respectively, preventing or pro-
moting working class internationalism.

This analogy is provoked by a recent
letter from the pen of Robert Hunter,
on the Japanese question. This letter,
curiously enough, is addressed to Jean
Jaures, whom Herve quotes as the per-
sonification of the patriotic interna-
tionalists. In it, Hunter declares the
anti-Japanese issue is not a race but
an economic question. Says he:

"But our brothers of Japan must re-
member that the American workmen
are fighting the capitalist system, and
if they come into America to work for
capitalists at lower rates of wages,
undermining our conditions of life, then
we must say that it is they who first
violate this law of international brother-
hood."

How like the cries of the patriotic
internationalists, who echoing bour-
geois thought, declare they are op-
posed to armed invasion; and, if their
brother workmen of Germany, come
into France to oppress "their country,"
and subject it to the less advanced
laws of the Kaiser, they will consider
them as invaders to be repelled!

How like the cries of the patriotic
capitalists who, as Herve shows, vio-
late international law under the pres-
sure of international competition; and
then throw the responsibility upon each
other, as in the case of Russia and
Japan: instead of demanding a removal
of the cause of the violation!

The capitalist should rejoice to think
that the very things which Socialists
are determined to aid evolution in elim-
inating, are the very things which keep
them apart! Socialists are adverse to
boundary lines and to the capitalist
system, which pits the working class
of one country in competition with the
other. Nevertheless, due to a perverse
application of capitalist thought to So-
cialist tactics, some of them, in prac-
tice, stand for the very things which
they oppose in theory. All of them are
eventually bound to repudiate such
gross inconsistency! Horace Greely
once said, "The way to resume specie
payment is to resume." And all true
international Socialists will say, as
Herve substantially does, the way to
internationalize is to internationalize.

Patriotism and Anti-Immigration,
get thee, like Satan, behind us!

Avaunt!

"TREASURY RELIEF"

The action of Secretary Cortelyou in
coming to the relief of the ultra-finan-
ciers is being applauded by the capitalist
press all over the country. The redemp-
tion of bonds, not yet wholly redeemable,
the payment of April interest on these
and other bonds and the deposit of \$15,-
000,000 of customs receipts in New York
City banks, as ordered by the new Sec-
retary, are held to be "extremely benefi-
cial as relieving a money situation grow-
ing more acute as the \$135,000,000 April
interest and dividend disbursements ap-
proached." Even those newspapers which
last September, condemned Shaw, Cor-
telyou's predecessor, for pursuing a like
policy, on the grounds that it was only
preparing the way for a more acute
crisis and was paternalistic, now accept
the policy as justified by conditions.

The spectacle of the national govern-
ment rushing its resources to the aid
of the ultra-finance, amid the unani-
mous applause of the capitalist press,
is not without instructive comparisons
to the members of the working class.
When the latter appealed to the govern-
ment for "work and bread," in the panic
year of 1877, they got, not gold, but lead
instead. Not for them was the nation's
resources; for them was the nation's
troops. In every great strike since, as
in the Chicago A. R. U. strike, the Idaho
and Colorado miners', and more recent-
ly, the Chicago teamsters', labor's appeals
to Washington have either been ignored
or construed as menaces, and so utilized
as pretexts for hostile action.

The spectacle afforded by the national
government's part in the "financial
flurry" demonstrates anew the class char-
acter of government. The national gov-

ernment exists by, for and of the cap-
italist class. This class, possessing the
means of production, distribution and
exchange, is enabled to dictate the course
of the national government in its own
interests. Labor, devoid of wealth and
capital, is devoid of the power to make
government subservient to its own ad-
vancement and emancipation.

Labor, however, is learning that it has
strength in numbers and economic im-
portance. Numerically it is strong
enough to outvote the capitalist class;
without its brain and brawn, life would
be impossible. On Labor's back rests the
capitalist world; and Labor is preparing
to possess itself of it, by organizing
industrially and politically to abolish the
capitalist class, and inaugurate an in-
dustrial democracy, thereby creating a
government truly of, by and for the
people.

SPRING.

The season has arrived which poets
love to sing; the season of spring, with
its lively contrast to hibernating winter,
and promising germs of new and active
life. In the spring

"When the green gits back in the trees;
Well, work is the least of my ideas
When the green, you know, gits back in
the trees."

So sings the Hoosier poet, James Whit-
comb Riley, in his inimitable dialect.
And so also are many workmen and
Socialists inclined to sing, in connection
with their activity in the movement of
improvement and emancipation. The feel-
ing of spring is in the atmosphere; and they,
apparently, can't help breathing it in.

Spring is no time for dawdling, how-
ever. It is a time for renewed activity,
as the good old English Labor poet,
Gerald Massey, proves, when he strikes
the poetic lyre. Listen to him sing
Spring:—

Sweet Phosphor makes the brow of
Heaven smile,
Dawn's golden springs surge into floods
of day,
Lush-leaved woods break into singing,
Earth
From dewy dark rolls round her balmy
side,
And all goes right and merrily with the
world.

Spring, with a tender beauty, clothes the
earth,
Happy, and jewelled like a sumptuous
bride,
As tho' she knew no sorrow—held no
grave;
No glory dim for all the hearts that
break;
And all goes right and merrily with the
world.

Birds sing as sweetly on the blossomed
boughs,
Suns mount as royally their sapphire
throne,
Stars bud in gorgeous gloom and harvest
yield,
As tho' man nestled in the lap of Love;
All, all goes right and merrily with the
world.

But slip this silken-folded mask aside,
And lo, Hell welters at our very feet!
The Poor are murdered, body and soul,
the Rich

In Pleasure's chalice melt their pearl of
life!
Ay, all goes right and merrily with the
world.

Lean out into the looming future, mark
The battle rolls across the night to come!
"See how we right our wrongs at last,"
Retenge
Writes with the red radiance on the mid-
night heaven;
Yet all goes right and merrily with the
world.

So Sodom, grim old reveler, went to
Death,
Voluptuous music throbbed through all
her courts,
Mirth wanton'd at her heart one pulse
before
Fire-tongues told out her bloody tale of
wrong—
And all went right and merrily with the
world.

The moral of Massey is, enjoy the
seductive charms of spring, but don't
let them obscure the existence of social
wrong. Permit Sweet Phosphor to make
your brow also smile like that of heaven;
enjoy the woods, "lush-leaved" and all,
but forget not that Spring marks the
beginning of outdoor activity in the
Socialist labor movement. From hence-
forth, let the street speaker be heard
throughout the land, ripping "the silken-
folded mask" of capitalism aside. Pre-
pare First of May and Moyer-Haywood
demonstrations! Get a move on in be-
half of industrial unionism and revolu-
tionary Socialist politics! Hustle for the
party press! Give signs of the new
life reappearing with spring and the
poet's song, to the end that the fire-
tongue told tale of Sodom, may be saved
repetition when Capitalism is over-
thrown by Socialism!

THE PANIC OUTLOOK.

"The Evening Post" is moved to de-
rive what it calls "the magic theory of
finance." The "Post" is not to be con-
demned for giving vent to its feelings.
This theory is certainly fearfully and
wonderfully made. It is our old friend,
the psychological theory, recently ad-
vanced by Prof. Wm. Lough, in a new
guise. The President makes a speech
on the railroad situation, and, presto!
everybody's doubts are removed, there
is widespread assurance, and the pros-
perity goose honks high once more.
Christian Science is again applied to
the situation; and, in the application,
is battered beyond self-recognition.

Of course, "The Evening Post" is
disgusted. The "Post" laments the fact
that for views of economic laws necro-
mancy is substituted instead; a point
most certainly well taken. The "Post"
says with decided impatience and wis-
dom:—

"What we have before us is a phe-
nomenon of world-wide sweep, and we
are asked to accept a rat-hole explana-
tion of it."

The "Post" is not content with thus
unbosoming itself; but also incidentally
applies its thoroughly aroused
critical faculties to "the rich man's
panic" theory; and takes a most suc-
cessful "fall out of it." Says the
"Post":—
"Magnates scalping each other on the
New York Stock Exchange may, of
course, have some temporary effect
upon foreign markets, but they can
scarcely fix the rate of interest for all
nations, or send a chill through the en-
tire commercial world. It is not yet
true that because Harriman has a
pain, all Europe takes to its bed."

If "The Evening Post" is so utterly
impatient, directly and incidentally,
with these two theories, the wonder
grows as to what it thinks of the Gug-
genheimer theory of no panic, based on
the prevalent conditions of "prosperity"
in this country? Mr. Guggenheimer is
head of the great Smelting Trust. He
declares,

"From all sides in the commercial
world I hear the same reports of un-
exampled prosperity continuing with-
out a break."

That, of course, should settle it. But
does it? It certainly doesn't.

Mr. Guggenheimer overlooks what
"The Evening Post" correctly sees:
"What we have before us is a phe-
nomenon of world-wide sweep." Con-
sidering the intimate dependence of the
prosperity of modern industrial nations
on international conditions, Mr. Gug-
genheimer's theory may be confidently
put in the rat-hole category; it is too
national to be valuable.

Nor is that all. History cautions
mankind against mistaking the hectic
flush on the cheeks of the robust con-
sumptive, "Prosperity," for the glow
of sound health. In David A. Wells'
"Recent Economic Changes" there are
many quotations from a wide variety
of sources, reflecting the world-wide
panic of 1873. On page 4 of the work
mentioned, the "London Engineer" of
February, 1873, is quoted. In that quo-
tation, relating to England, one may
find the following lines in italics, which
may be said to summarize the whole
situation:—

"In 1873 scarcely a single step in
advance was made in the science or
practice of mechanical engineering. No
one had time to invent, or improve, or
try new things."

That certainly was prosperity with a
vengeance; nevertheless, one short
year afterward, there began a panic
which subsequently allowed abundant
time for the performance of all these
neglected things.

In the face of these concurrent and
historic facts, the man who accepts
the Guggenheimer "unbreakable pros-
perity" theory without qualification,
is apt to be a candidate for bitter dis-
appointment in the aftermath that now
seems predestined to come.

Derision and irony are effective
weapons wherewith to discredit un-
sound reasoning. The above derision
and irony having been expended in the
discrediting of obviously vicious theo-
ries, the pen might stop here, feeling
that, for the present, enough has been
accomplished. If the working class has
been caused to think over a very
serious situation in another mood than
that of deceptive expectation. Unless
all indications fall; unless the indica-
tions that grow more accentuated from
day to day, are utterly valueless, there
are panic times ahead of us. Panic
times are times of deep social turmoil;
of profound social propaganda and
readjustment. They are serious times,
that serious men will look unflinchingly
in the face, so that they may be the
better able to meet the conditions thus
created.

The presidential year of 1908 will be
a panic year. Roosevelt and Bryan
will probably face each other in strik-
ing opposition, one for "public control,"
the other for "public ownership of the
railroads," now erroneously held to be
the cause of the critical conditions now
prevailing. 1896 will repeat itself in a

NO DECLINE IN MOVING FUND

CONTRIBUTIONS—ANOTHER GOOD WEEKLY AVERAGE ADDED TO
THE GRAND TOTAL ON HAND.

The contributions to the Moving Fund
show no decline in the average weekly
contributions. \$74.55 were added last
week, bringing the grand total up to
\$2,310.04. The biggest contributions
this week, came from Cleveland, O. A
cushion auction there raised \$12.05;
\$15.75 were also collected on lists. The
customary batch of encouraging letters,
wishing the party press every success,
was received along with the donations.
A. Mueller of Memphis, Tenn., in for-
warding a dollar says of the S. L. P.
press: "It is the press that made me a
Socialist. Before I subscribed for the
Weekly People, I read the 'Appeal to
Reason,' 'Wilshire' and others. To
read them now is just as good as reading
the Hearst editorials. Thanks to the
S. L. P. press, the I. W. W. was saved
from falling into the hands of Mitchell-
Gompers." The other letters are mainly
of a similar tenor. The day for moving
The People plant draws ever nearer.
Every penny of the \$3,000 estimated will
be actually needed. Holders of lists are
urged to send them in without further
delay. \$670 more are wanted. Send
them in!

Amounts Received.
List 7, Oakland, Cal., J. Ber-
lock, \$1; C. A. and Olive
Johnson, \$10; B. Frankfort,
\$1; S. Cize, \$1; L. Johnson,
\$1; J. Bloomsma, \$1; G.
Stevens, 50c; M. Solzhinej,
\$1; Mrs. M. Solzhinej, 25c. \$ 16.75
List 200, Cleveland, O., A.
Korvar, 10c; A. Kipel, 10c;
A. Gessner, \$1; J. Vayanto,
\$1; C. Babenstein, \$1; J.
Grigen, 50c; R. Kszczat-
kay, 25c; J. Rosendörfer,
25c; W. Arnstadt, 25c;
"Grim," 25c; J. A. Wane
and S. Krause, 15c; F.
Hiller, 25c; L. Koessel, 25c;
J. Ferderber, 25c; J.
Pevoth, 25c; H. Koenig,
50c; J. Metzger, 50c; J.
Konig, 25c; K. Miller, 25c;

W. Meyer, 25c; F. Kuhnert,
25c; G. Lubbahr, 25c; G.
Lucht, 25c; K. Greber, 10c;
G. Seifert, 25c; W. Weit-
sien, 25c; A. Stalla, 50c;
"A. M.," 5c; G. Durr, 50c;
J. Lutke, \$1. 11.00

List 224, Providence, R. I., F.
Carney, 50c; N. Doll, 50c;
"Disputed between two mem-
bers," 50c. 1.50

List 257, Tacoma, Wash., W.
Cartwright, 50c; W. Car-
negie, 50c; L. Larsen, \$1;
L. Olsen, 25c. 2.25

List 266, Sheboygan, Wis., "A
Water Simpleton," 25c; F.
Faschnim, 25c; H. Bejer,
25c; N. Semmelcock, 25c. 1.00

List 331, Lead, S. D., A.
Lassick, \$1; N. Urgudick,
25c. 1.25

Ill., Belvedere, W. Goss.
Mass., Vinyard Haven, E.
Harding. 50

Missouri, St. Louis, Section
St. Louis. 5.00

New York, New York City, S.
Thompson, \$10; Jamaica,
L. I., "Sleighride," \$2. 12.00

Ohio, Cleveland, H. Foerster,
50c; E. Hauser, \$1; J. Rein-
ard, 75c; J. Brod, \$1; P.
Christiansen, 75c; R. Zel-
may, 25c; E. Malmström,
25c; J. Goerke, 25c; Pro-
ceeds of Cushion Festival,
\$12.05; Toledo, O. Held, \$1. 17.80

Pa., Erie, A. Fisher, 50c; W.
Mohr, 50c. 1.00

Tenn., Memphis, A. Muller.
Va., Blacksburg, H. De Mac-
Tier, 3.00

Total. \$ 74.55
Previously acknowledged. 2,235.49

Grand Total. \$2,310.04
A. C. Kilin, Secy-Treas.,
Press Security League.
Friday, March 29, 1907.

BRIEF SOCIALIST ESSAYS.

IV.

"THE PHILOSOPHY OF FAILURE."

Phrases embody ideas and conditions.
"The class struggle" is a phrase embody-
ing the idea of a society divided into
classes, with conflicting interests, that
struggle for supremacy. "The class
struggle" is a sound phrase because it
accords with facts. All phrases are not
so happy. Some, like the shot that killed
the cow, though aimed at a target, go
wide of the mark. Of this character is
an old German phrase resuscitated re-
cently by a Chicago professor. It de-
clares "Socialism is a philosophy of fail-
ure." The truth is that Socialism is a
philosophy of success; and all Socialists
have been successful philosophers. The
success of Socialism is predicated on the
success of Capitalism. Fourier and Marx
anticipated the trust forty years before
the successful capitalists evolved it. Be-
cause their economic philosophy was
based on the success of concentration
over competition was it a successful
philosophy, long before capitalism itself
had succeeded in evolving what they
foresaw. Having successfully predict-
ed the trust, it is likely that the final
step in economic evolution—social own-
ership and operation—predicted by
Marx, will also be realized; as the pre-
diction is also based on the success of
capitalism to create ever greater com-
binations, that call for social absorption.
Already the cry for governmental con-
trol or ownership is heard in the land.

Socialism needs not the failures of the
proletariat or the small capitalist to give
it life; every success of advanced capi-
talism is a success for advanced Social-
ism. Every workman exploited, every
capitalist confiscated, counts not so much
for Socialism as does every successful
combination of capital. Every success-
ful Napoleon or Caesar of Capitalism,
like Rockefeller or Harriman; every
successful industrial country like Japan,
with its policy of state affiliation with
the trusts in international competition,
but insures the success of Socialism.
Socialism, like the beautiful lotus, which
has its roots in the slime of the Nile, is
the flower of Capitalism. As Capitalism
is made great by every triumph over
competition, so Socialism is made great
by every triumph of combination over
combination. Socialism is the combina-
tion of combinations. It extends the

more emphatic manner, with 12 years
of cumulative class feeling to add to
the intensity of the political struggle.
The conflict appears unavoidable.
Labor, organized in the I. W. W. and
the S. L. P., should be prepared to do
its part.

Educate, agitate and organize!
Get ready now, while the storm is
still in abeyance.

co-operative principle from operation to
ownership and control. It multiplies not
only the productivity of capitalism but
also its incentives. To the savings of
concentration it adds the power of frater-
nality.

Socialism is the dream, all the great-
the successful—men have dreamt, since
the human family left primitive equality.
It is the dream of Plato, Lycurgus, Aris-
totle, Moses, More, Fourier, Marx and
Bellamy brought-to-date. It is a
dream that will come true, for it springs
not only from the soil of conditions but
also from the soul of man. Socialism is
possible from the nature of economic
evolution, which steadily tends towards
it. Socialism will be welcomed by man,
for it is an ineradicable yearning of
his mature nature.

Socialism is not the philosophy of
failure; but a means to demonstrate the
failure of philosophy, when applied by
its opponents.

James Donnelly.

AN INVITATION.

To our comrades and friends:—The
acting editor of the Daily and Weekly
People is desirous of raising the gen-
eral standard of their excellence. He
aims to make every number of our or-
gans the best that can be issued under
the circumstances. Especially does he
seek to make the Sunday People a good
number from the first to the last page,
particularly in the matter of original
contributions and translations. To
these ends he has already sought the
voluntary co-operation of a few com-
rades, both men and women; and em-
boldened by the promises in this direc-
tion, has decided to appeal to a wider
circle; hence these lines. The acting
editor invites you, comrades and
friends, to join in making the Daily
and Weekly People better than ever
before. As Socialists, the benefits of
such co-operation should be appar-
ent at once. He urges that you com-
municate with him, telling him what
he can expect from you, gratis, in the
way of (1) articles dealing with the
constructive philosophy of Socialism; (2)
articles expository of theoretical So-
cialism; (3) articles critical of cap-
italism and its economics; (4) transla-
tions of articles on the lines of the
foregoing; (5) articles reminiscent of
working class life or the Socialist
movement; (6) technical articles, de-
scriptive of industrial processes, and
treating of working class conditions
therein; (7) articles of interest to wom-
en and children; (8) poems, original,
adapted or otherwise; (9) translations
of stories, either good romantic fic-
tion or "purpose stories"; (10) articles
descriptive of nature, customs, travels,
etc.; (11) book reviews; (12) special
letters; (13) original stories; in brief,
contributions embracing every phase of
our field of activity. While articles in



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—What do
you think I heard a Socialist speaker say
the other day?

UNCLE SAM—If he WAS a Socialist
speaker you must have heard something
sensible.

B. J.—Well, I didn't; he talked non-
sense. What he said was downright
treasonable to the Revolution of our
Fathers!

U. S.—That's stiff. What did he say?

B. J.—Now, then, that Socialist said
that we workmen were nothing but
merchandise, like shoes, stockings, pork
or beef. If that is not insulting, I don't
know what it is; if that is not denying
the Revolution, what is it?

U. S.—Well, I don't know what all you
mean by that Revolution. I DO know,
however, that a thing may have been
done, and yet, after a while it is all un-
done again. A Revolution, our fathers'
Revolution, may have been successful in
setting us free; but it doesn't follow
from that that we may not have been
subsequently re-enslaved and turned
into merchandise. If this did happen, it
would be no treason to say so; on the
contrary, it would be folly, mischievous
folly, to deny it.

B. J.—Well, that's true, too. But we
have not been re-enslaved, or turned into
merchandise.

U. S. looks at him steadily.

B. J.—Have we been re-enslaved?

U. S.—Let's reason together. You read
the papers, don't you?

B. J.—I do.

U. S.—Did you ever come in their col-
umns across the expression: "The mil-
lionaire market?"

B. J. (amused)—Why, no!

U. S.—Why are you amused?

B. J.—Because the "millionaire mar-
ket" would mean a market in which mil-
lionaires

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

ONE OF MANY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A few weeks ago a friend of mine, knowing my revolutionary tendencies sent me the Weekly People.

Although previous to this time I have had a rather unreasonable prejudice against the Socialist Labor Party, the few copies of the Weekly People I have read have enlightened me considerably upon points which are bones of contention in the Socialist Party.

The knowledge that I have gained through reading the Weekly People has caused me to speak enthusiastically about it to those whom I work with, and hesitatingly, almost fearfully, two of them have given me twenty-five cents, each for six months' subscription.

Later on I will try and get a few more subscriptions.

One of those who is subscribing this time is a strong A. F. of L. union man—he is taking the paper to see what kind of an argument the opponents of the A. F. of L. put up.

Fraternally yours,

F. L. S.

Fargo, N. D., March 23.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At a conference of the 26th Ward Branch Socialist Labor Party, held last night, at 2108 Sarah street, Pittsburgh, Pa., some of the most active members signified their willingness to send a speaker to any place sixty miles from the city, to expound the principles of Socialism. As we have had two men at a Socialist Party local with such gratifying results, we are impelled to offer this opportunity, to those who stand for Labor's Emancipation and desire to know the way to accomplish it. Address,

Organizer, 2108 Sarah street, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 24.

ENTHUSIASM IN SALT LAKE CITY

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The aftermath of De Leon's visit to this city is now manifesting itself. The expression of approval of the S. L. P. and I. W. W. position heard from all sides, from men unknown to us before, and from others whom we did not hope to awaken to activity, but who now express a desire to join either the S. L. P. or I. W. W., is very encouraging and gratifying indeed.

De Leon, when asked "What has most impressed you in Salt Lake," answered promptly, "The character of the audience at the first night's meeting." This was composed of workingmen and women. The audience leaped forward and applauded repeatedly, without stint, before the climax was reached. Time and again, the speaker's voice was lost in approval. The subject, The Labor Movement, made plain who were the real scabs.

De Leon told us that with such splendid material now awakening, if we failed to have a large and powerful section here, we would be to blame; and so think we.

We sold \$12.65 worth of booklets; twenty-two special yearly sub-cards to the Weekly People; distributed 250 copies of the Weekly People and secured sufficient names to start a section of the Socialist Labor Party, five of whom are Socialist Party men, the cream of the Socialist Party here; with more to follow. This move on their part was more than was hoped for; but it just needed De Leon to make plain to them the correct path.

One of the men who joined us, is a brewery worker, a former member of the I. W. W. who took sides with Sherman, and said that he would have nothing to do with the I. W. W., as long as De Leon was connected with it. He said after listening to De Leon's lecture that he had his eyes opened, and there are others to follow.

We all feel fine; these new recruits are splendid men; and, thanks to recent happenings here, are forever immune to grafters and fakirs.

W. W. Evans.

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 23.

AS TO RACE FEDERATIONS AND LANGUAGE BRANCHES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—To me the race federations appear all right with men who do not understand the English language, but I cannot see how those speaking the English tongue can consistently organize such bodies. There are the English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Canadians, Australian and American, all speak English; if it is consistent for one of these to form a federation why not all? Such English

speaking federations would degenerate into factions arousing clan feeling, that should have no place in the minds of class-conscious wage slaves. Wage workers have no country, the world is their country and all workers are one people.

Some may claim there is a difference in races; that cannot be denied. But there are no two persons alike for that matter, among any of the races. If it is consistent to form federations of one branch of the English speaking peoples why not go further and form clans outright; then we can have federations for every county in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

J. C. B.

Paterson, N. J., March 7.

METAL TRADES ACTIVITY IN PROVIDENCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On the evening of February 26th, a mass meeting of machinists was held here in Music Hall, which was addressed by some of the leading lights of the A. F. of L. among them Stewart Ried of Chicago, and T. L. Wilson, International Organizer of the International Association of Machinists. At this meeting a vote was taken on the question of striking for a nine hour day and fifty cents per day increase in wages on June first, and resulted in a majority for a strike. Since that time the I. A. M. has taken in large numbers of machinists.

The center of activity seems to be Brown and Sharp's. In that shop the A. F. of L. is organizing the men industrially, on the plan of the Metal Workers' Union, with the intention of feeding the craft unions after the trouble is over. But that the employers smell some kind of danger from this kind of game is evident by the fact that several of the shops here made a combined move against the union men on Saturday, March 16th. On that date more than two hundred machinists were discharged from several of the shops (Brown and Sharp's, American Locomotive Co., Builders, Iron Foundry, Universal Winding Co., and the New England Butt Co.) The largest number were from Brown and Sharp's.

There is much talk in the shops about the coming strike, which will probably never take place, as the fakirs are already talking conference, conciliation and arbitration with the employers "to avert a strike if possible."

A card advertising a meeting of the I. W. W. has been issued. The prospects look bright here just now for a Machinists and Metal Workers' Industrial Union.

In all the speeches by the leading lights of the A. F. of L. here, not a word was said about the fact that while shouting for the Union Label on all goods, the Big Six, that is the I. T. U., wherever it uses the "Babcock press," works a scab machine. At least, in the light that they pretend to see things, The Babcock Printing Press is made by the Narragansett Machine Company of Providence with shops in Pawtucket, R. I. They do not employ Union Labor, neither do they work under union conditions. They work 10 hours per day, and the firm keeps eight days' pay in hand all the time. I suppose this is so that the man cannot spend too much at one place or at one time.

Yours fraternally,

J. C. N.

Providence, R. I., March 24.

SENSELESS DESPAIR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I've observed that some of our revolutionary friends are despairing because of the sluggishness of the multitude, in their attitude toward the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone affair. It is claimed that all the protest meetings practically amount to nothing, and that in the event of the execution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the effect on the workers will be no more than was the effect of the Chicago execution. It seems to me that those entertaining such views are effecting to find a full grown oak, on the day following the planting of the acorn. Weeds and shrubs spring up quickly, but to ripen fruit requires time and energy. In the onward movement of things and events, inertia intervenes. Matter persists in resisting change of state, unless acted upon by an external force, and that force must be great enough to overcome the resistance.

The same holds true with society. "On the onward road to progress millions are stationed to guard the past." This past, this inertia, is our barrier, and every deviation from this past is an impulse which increases the resistance.

The same holds true with society. "On the onward road to progress millions are stationed to guard the past." This past, this inertia, is our barrier, and every deviation from this past is an impulse which increases the resistance.

ON THE EVE

DR. KAMPF'S DRAMA OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION A STRONG AND STIRRING MASTERPIECE.

To write a stageable drama on the Russian Revolution is a task not to be undertaken with temerity by the modern playwright. Horace's adage on keeping terrifying or revolting incidents behind the scenes, remains in force to-day, perhaps with greater application than when it was written; and yet precisely what makes the Russian Revolution an inspiring field for the dramatist, is the very harrowing quality of the incidents which mark its daily course, and the no less harrowing effect of these events, on the minds of their victims.

To frame a story which shall truthfully depict the tragic psychology of the Russian movement for emancipation and still avoid causing an intolerable revulsion in the minds of its audience, is the labor which Dr. Leopold Kampf, in his drama "On the Eve," has nobly set himself to, and nobly succeeded in. The fact that the book was immediately suppressed on its appearance in Russia, and the dramatic production for long forbidden in Germany, is a revolutionary recommendation which a perusal of the work does not belie.

By skilful handling, Dr. Kampf has succeeded in creating, out of incidents of comparative mildness, a situation in which one feels the wrongs of an oppressed people burning within him, in which one feels the steel of the tyrant turn in his soul, as deeply as if he himself were one of the characters whose fate he is following. And therein lies Kampf's art. One shudders to think what carnage, what shameless deeds another writer might have been forced to pile on, in order to produce in his audience an equivalent vividness of effect.

The diction, while instinctively (and properly) free from all attempts at grandiloquence, maintains throughout a none the less magnificent rugged strength—the poetry of ideas as opposed to that of words. The action takes place in an unnamed Russian city of considerable size, with the beatings of the wings of the oncoming Revolution heard in the air. Here the printing press of Anton Tlatchoff, who has been secretly issuing the interdicted paper "The Light," is discovered by the police, and Anton, his wife, and a girl helper, are jostled off to prison, while Tantal, a revolutionist sheltered under their roof after a desperate escape from St. Peter and Paul's fortress, shoots himself rather than fall again into the government's hands.

Coming after a long series of outrages, the abuses put upon these prisoners decide the long suffering mind of Vasilii, the central figure of the story, who is an intimate friend and helper of Anton's, in favor of casting aside all further peaceful methods, and resorting to violence. He agrees with a comrade, that if the Governor General fulfils his threat of loosing a massacre on an orderly workmen's parade arranged for that very evening, they will execute him as he leaves the Opera the second night thereafter.

Vasilii makes this agreement half under the influence of, half in pique at, Anna Rikanskaya, a brilliant and noble-minded young girl, a university graduate, who has thrown her whole heart and soul into the revolutionary movement. Vasilii loves her—so much so that he feels his ardor for the Cause slowly being crowded out by affection for the girl.

Shamefaced at his defection, and rebuked by the heroic, self-immolating utterances of Anna, he concludes that he will never be able to win her, and determines, if necessary, to throw his life away in the attempt at once to end his misery and to regain her esteem by a consummate sacrifice. Hardly has he made the pact, though, when Anna, who has found out his place of concealment, enters. A most exquisite love scene follows, ending in a mutual avowal of regard; but while they are still in each other's arms, the Cossacks are heard shooting and charging into the ranks of the marchers. The Governor-General has sealed his own doom, and Vasilii's love-happiness is found only to be

city of progress. These protest meetings are deviations from the old beaten track, and the outcome of the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone trial will depend largely upon the intelligence of the agitation at protest meetings.

Whether the result of the trial will prove an external force of sufficient strength to effect inertia, depends upon many conditions. The result, be it victory for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, or defeat, is bound to add to the efficiency of the workers in proportion to the energy and agitation that is expended. We must not expect to recover an efficiency of 100%, perfection is as yet not attained. That the workers are a stronger power to-day is evident, and we have every reason to hope for their ultimate victory.

Janet D. Pearl.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 23.

at once snatched from him. At the appointed time, on a signal from Anna, he hurls the fatal bomb; Anna, after a momentary collapse, recovers herself and makes her final exit, as she made her first entrance, undaunted, the conscious, breathing spirit of intelligent revolt.

It would be hard too highly to praise the character of Anna Rikanskaya. To a sweet, womanly, winsome nature, she adds the courage and determination of an Amazon. "To buy this victory—tell me, is any loss too great?" she exclaims, when her companions sigh. "Tears are foolish—Onward, brothers, onward," are her final words, when Vasilii has sacrificed his life and their love on the altar of their country's liberty. Yet in the infinitely sweet scene in the second act, when she acknowledges her passion for "her Vasya," the tenderest words that a woman can utter well to her lips as from the fountains of affection themselves. It is characteristic of her that even in this scene there is no display of weakness, no abandonment to exaggerated demonstration, but the same unobtrusive dignity that marks her words and actions elsewhere is retained throughout.

Anton the printer, and Tantal, the escaped prisoner who comes to assist him, are a noble pair. Both are broken in health, Anton by his incessant work over the types, Tantal by his dungeon experience; yet both have their eye fixed upon the goal, and no obstacle, no suffering can cloud that vision. Of the two, Anton is the more patient, the less visionary. He calls his friends who look for the Revolution overnight, "incurable optimists," and himself calmly faces the outlook of a life of propaganda even though it bring no noticeable results. Tantal, with more fire, continually forgets his weak chest and his dangerous surroundings, and, carried away by his indomitable spirit, makes speeches at which his shelterers take fright lest he be overheard. His description of the execution of a fellow-prisoner touches the heights of simple pathos, heights which are scaled indeed when without either hesitation or bravado he simply takes his own life rather than leave that honor for the Czar's hangman.

Of the leading characters in this thrilling drama, Vasilii, the intended hero has been left to the last, because, in truth it must be admitted, he is the weakest. Instead of drawing inspiration from his love for Anna, he becomes peevish, melancholy, querulous. Instead of wooing her with deeds of manfulness, he tires not only her but all his other friends, ringing all the changes on the word "yearning." The propaganda of education becomes too slow for him, and staggering under the sorrows of a hundred massacres and outrages, he becomes a physical-forcist; a step which in the end closes his unhappy career. Such conduct might be explicable had Anna scorned or jilted him. But he had not even asked her! Still, he is spoken of in the opening scene as being under a transformation, and Anna herself calls him the "iron Vasilii," and playfully urges him, in return for her love, to be "the strong Vasilii again, he used to be." Perhaps it was the author's purpose to exalt the power of love by having it cause so great a change in the man of iron himself. Yet, with whatever motive, it is the one weak note, the one inartistic touch in the play.

The minor characters, both revolutionists and government officials and on-hangers are excellently drawn. A few lighter gleams are introduced in the conversations of Arina, an old nurse of an early revolutionary martyr, and of Ivan Pavlovich, a licentious Treasury functionary, who humorously asks: "No public officials! What would Russia be without us?" It is significant of the state of affairs in Russia, that Pavlovich's wife—Anna's aunt—is in secret sympathy with the revolutionists, and has concealed in her house quantities of their forbidden literature.

Altogether, "On the Eve" is a powerful, compelling drama, built on a subject teeming in interest not only for the stagecraftsman, but for the Socialist and the lover of mankind. The characters are vivid, convincing, and well sustained. The love story, though sombre, is sweet and chastening; and its tragic denouement fills one not with bourgeois horror at the hurling of a bomb, but with a deep-seated determination not to give up the battle till capitalism, the inciter to violence the world over, has been overthrown, and the era of peace rung in its stead. The announcement that "On the Eve" is soon to be produced in this city comes as welcome news. It is a drama of revolution for revolutionists.

S. D. L.

"On the Eve," by Dr. Leopold Kampf, International Library Publishing Company, 23 Duane Street. Can be ordered through Labor News Company.]

ON UNITY

The Tendencies That Make For and Against It.

To the Enrolled Voters of the Socialist Party of New York:—

Greeting:—Inscrutable are the ways of Providence. What the capitalist mine owners of the West had thought would prove a death-dealing blow to the Western Federation of Miners' organization—their conspiracy to do away with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, in the way of disrupting and destroying that organization, has not only missed its mark, but has, on the contrary, thus far served to clarify the atmosphere on the field of labor; it has served to remove, in some quarters, petty prejudices and differences that have heretofore kept them apart; it has served to cement the bond of solidarity among the militants more firmly than any efforts of their own initiative could ever possibly do. Whatever underlying differences there may be among the various economic and political organizations of labor, it cannot be denied that these very camp-divisions have served to magnify these differences, and we are truly grateful to our capitalist masters for having thus admirably, though unwittingly served our end. We should however, have still greater occasion to be grateful to them if we of the working class exploit this matter to the utmost, and use our best efforts to unite and strengthen the labor ranks in the same measure, and to the same extent, that the capitalist class intended to disrupt and destroy them through this conspiracy.

We see, in fact, that since the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, many overtures have been made in different cities and in several States, both by S. L. P. militants to those of the S. P. and vice versa, overtures tending to bring the members of the two organizations into closer touch, that free and open discussion of our differences might help to gradually remove those differences. It is also true, that in the great majority of these instances, the leading spirits of the S. P. organizations have balked the efforts of the militants to bring about these discussions; it is furthermore true, that wherever a rapprochement did take place it was invariably followed by desertions and resignations from the S. P. organizations and a joining of the ranks of the S. L. P. We refer to this last fact not in a spirit vainglory, nor that of the store-keeper anxious to boost his wares, but simply in explanation of the covering dread that some interested members of the S. P. show in the matter of allowing free and open discussion with the S. L. P. The resignation of men like Glanz, McCaffrey, Gardner, Fox, Rolfe, Simonson, etc., the thunderbolts hurled by these stalwarts at the heads of the Berger-Hilquit-Barnes brigade on parting with the firm stand taken by St. John, Healewood and the rest of that numerous host of S. P. delegates to the late industrial convention in Chicago, where fraternizing with the delegates belonging to the S. L. P. they joined hands and forces in baffling the fiendish machinations of the Berger-Steadman-Simons brigade; the insurrectionary movement within their own ranks, marshalled by Covington Hall, national committee man Smith, Reilly, and others, forever goading those reactionary office holders by exposing them before the rank and file; all these have evidently made an impression, and it is little wonder, therefore, that the Hilquits prefer dress-parade debates on the beauties of Socialism with college presidents of the saw-dust Schurman brand, to meeting the S. L. P. in debate on the question of industrial unionism. A case in point is the below copy of a communication sent to the General Committee of Local New York, Socialist Party, which follows:—

December 17th, 1906.
To the General Committee of Local New York, Socialist Party.
GREETING:—The Socialist Party declares that it favors neutrality on the burning question of trades unionism. It declares that it is neither for nor against the American Federation of Labor, the Industrial Workers of the World, or any other body of organized workmen, but is favorably disposed towards them all.

The Socialist Labor Party declares neutrality toward the Trades Union movement is a position impossible to hold by any political party that appeals to the working class, and is dangerous alike to true proletarian solidarity, and to the success of working class emancipation. The Socialist Labor Party charges that the record of the Socialist Party proves the impossibility of neutrality, in that the Socialist Party is one of the political reflexes of the American Federation of Labor, which, being the Civic Federationized adjunct of the Capitalist Class, leaves no choice to the Socialist Party but to be the reverse of "neutral" towards the Industrial Workers of the

World, and all progressive organizations that are corner-stoned on the class struggle and seek to organize the working class so that they may be trained to take over and operate the instruments of production and distribution, in other words, inaugurate the Socialist Republic.

The Socialist Labor Party challenges the Socialist Party to meet it in public debate and disprove the above contentions, the Socialist Labor Party being ready to maintain their correctness.

To put the matter concretely, we challenge you to uphold your position by taking in public debate the negative of the following thesis:

"Resolved, that Neutrality is untenable and unpermissible to a party of Socialism; and, like all untenable and unpermissible theories, its advocacy leads inevitably to corruption, and tends to the adjourning of the day of Labor's emancipation."

The General Committee of the Socialist Labor Party will elect a committee of five to meet a like committee of your local to arrange details of the public debate to which you are hereby challenged.

By order of the General Committee, Socialist Labor Party.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

M. D. F., NEW YORK CITY.—The readers of The People must feel that any demand on their part for articles exposing certain evils, is treated with confidence. 'Twould be a breach of editorial trust to make known the initiators of such movements. For this reason your request must be respectfully denied.

J. D. C., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Delay in the publication of letters dealing with subjects under discussion is due to a variety of causes. Sometimes they are laid aside to permit of more careful editorial perusal; more often they are held over to await their turn. Your letter was compelled to undergo the latter course.

J. F., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The article in question was published because it was regarded as one of the symptoms of the times. Whether the statement was authoritative was considered of small importance; the discontent expressed was believed the main thing.

E. J. P., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Yes; the book named is "a good SOCIALISTIC book to read"; and a valuable one in a certain historical sense.

J. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—The I. W. W. was launched in Chicago, June 27—July 8, 1905. At present its principal officer is Wm. E. Trautmann, who is the general secretary-treasurer. Address him at Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

J. R. L., WINTHROP, MASS.—The mechanicians are allowed membership in the Socialist Labor Party; while the regular army or any other military man is debarred.

F. M., MAPLEVILLE, R. I.—"Le Socialiste," 16 Rue de la Corderie, Paris, France; weekly; per year, 8 francs (\$1.60). More translations will be acceptable.

W. C. S., FAIRBANKS, ALASKA.—No; it is not possible for Socialism and "money of permanent value" to co-exist. Money, by which gold and silver coins and their representatives are understood, will become useless in the co-operative commonwealth. Owing to separate individual and class interests, money now serves as a measure of value and a medium of exchange between those interests. With these interests abolished, that is, merged by the evolutionary processes of concentration into one, labor checks, entitling the producer to the value of his labor at the collective warehouse, will take the place of money. The credit check of concentrated capitalism is already leading in that direction.

F. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The

World, and all progressive organizations that are corner-stoned on the class struggle and seek to organize the working class so that they may be trained to take over and operate the instruments of production and distribution, in other words, inaugurate the Socialist Republic. The Socialist Labor Party challenges the Socialist Party to meet it in public debate and disprove the above contentions, the Socialist Labor Party being ready to maintain their correctness.

To put the matter concretely, we challenge you to uphold your position by taking in public debate the negative of the following thesis:

"Resolved, that Neutrality is untenable and unpermissible to a party of Socialism; and, like all untenable and unpermissible theories, its advocacy leads inevitably to corruption, and tends to the adjourning of the day of Labor's emancipation."

The General Committee of the Socialist Labor Party will elect a committee of five to meet a like committee of your local to arrange details of the public debate to which you are hereby challenged.

By order of the General Committee, Socialist Labor Party.

L. Abelson, Organizer.

2-6 New Reade St., City.

This communication, bearing the date of December 17th, 1906, was sent registered and has reached its destination. Thus far we have not received a single word in reply. We have, however, learned through the Volkszeitung of the 24th of December, that the communication came up before the General Committee at its meeting of the 22nd; that a motion was made to refer it to the City Executive Committee; that the privileged motion of laying the communication on the table was then made and carried by a vote of 29 to 14, thus shutting off all discussion of the matter, and disdainfully refusing to even give it recognition.

Of all the actions of which the representatives of the local S. P. organizations are guilty, this last takes the lead. What more foolish than to imagine,

two best books dealing with the Standard Oil Co., are Henry D. Lloyd's "Wealth vs. Commonwealth," and Miss Ida Tarbell's "History of the Standard Oil Company." The last named is the better; bringing the subject up-to-date. Both books can be obtained through the Labor News Co., 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

SUBSCRIBER, CINCINNATI, O.—The National Civic Federation was organized in New York City in November, 1901. Ralph M. Easley, formerly secretary, now Chairman of the executive committee of the federation, is generally credited with being its organizer and mainspring. According to "The National Civic Federation Review" for March and April, recently come to hand, the present officers are "President, August Belmont, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., N. Y. Vice-presidents, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.; N. J. Bachelder, President of the National Grange, Concord, N. H.; Ellison A. Smyth, President of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Greenville, S. C.; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California; Treasurer, Isaac N. Sellman, of J. & W. Sellman & Co., New York. Chairmen of Trade Agreement Department, John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, and Francis L. Robbins, President of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, Pittsburgh. Chairman of Public Ownership Department, Melville E. Ingalls, of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company.

Chairman of the Conciliation Department, Seth Low, Ex-Mayor of New York. Chairman of the Industrial Economics Department, Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Columbia University. Chairman of the Welfare Department, Charles A. Moore, of Manning, Maxwell and Moore. Chairman of the Taxation Department, E. R. A. Sellman, Professor of Political Economy in Columbia University. Chairman of the Executive Council, Ralph M. Easley. Secretary, Samuel B. Donnelly, New York." The Sellmans are well-known bankers; Donnelly is prominent in local typographical pure and simple union circles.

G. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; J. G., CATSKILL, N. Y.; A. J. F., NEW YORK CITY; C. S., OKLAHOMA, OKLA.; F. H. C., AUBURN, WASH.; C. H. C., NEW YORK CITY; P. S., YORK CITY; E. B., COLUMBUS, O.—Matter received.

that by refusing recognition to the S. L. P., they are safe in keeping on their course of misguiding the working class! What more odious than this repressive treatment of a political party of the working class asking for discussion! We could not reach you members and voters of the Socialist Party through your organization, we shall therefore try to reach you individually. We challenge the intelligence of each and every one of you in belonging to this organization. We challenge your intelligence, you workmen, in belonging to an organization professedly Socialist that allows "Professional Leagues" to run its campaign and traffic with its votes. We challenge your intelligence, you workmen, in belonging to an organization that acts as the mainstay of the civic-federationalized American Federation of Labor. We challenge your intelligence, you workmen, in belonging to an organization whose elected office holders in Wisconsin first introduce a resolution in the Legislature of that State, memorializing Congress to keep the Japanese out, admirably testifying thereby to their conception of, and faith in, the basic principle of Socialism—international solidarity of the working class—and then follow this up by another resolution memorializing Congress again, to give aid in the organization of international peace conferences, thus proving their consistency, profundity and class consciousness. We challenge your intelligence, you workmen, in belonging to an organization whose elected office holders (saloon-keeper Buech of Milwaukee) introduce bills making the passing of a worthless check a penal offense, admirably setting off how clear he and his constituents are on what constitutes working class political activity. We furthermore challenge your fealty to your class in thus frittering your time away, and from you we hope to get some reply in one manner or another.

L. Abelson, Organizer.

General Committee, Section New York County, S. L. P.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
 Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6
 New Read Street, New York.
 S. L. P. OF CANADA.
 National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798
 Dundas street, London Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
 2-6 New Read street, New York City
 (The Party's literary agency.)
 Notice: For technical reasons no party
 announcements can go in that are not
 in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of Virginia met on March
 17, at 3 P. M. at 923 E. Main St. Rich-
 mond Va., J. E. Madison in chair, Pres-
 ent, Biersch, Hollins, McCullivh, Madison
 and State Secretary Muller. Absent, Geo.
 Smethil. Minutes of previous meeting
 read and approved.

Communications:—From J. E. Schmiak
 Organizer of Section Roanoke, enclos-
 ing addresses of members of Section.
 From Edward Schade, Organizer Section
 Newport News, enclosing \$6.00 for fifty
 due stamps and an interesting report of
 the political and industrial conditions of
 Newport News and vicinity. From Frank
 Bohn, Natl. Secy. enclosing minutes of
 the Jan. Meeting of the N. E. C.; ballots
 for the vote on resolutions submitted by
 the N. E. C.; a request for a detailed
 report on the labor movement in the
 State, and the decision of the Sub-Com-
 mittee of the N. E. C. that their previous
 ruling on Art. II Sec. 14, "viz that mem-
 bers not over three months in arrears
 are members in good standing" applies
 also to the half-yearly reports of the
 Sections.

The State Secy. explained to the meet-
 ing that this ruling renders the estimate
 of the amount of stamps Sections should
 have bought, well nigh impossible, and
 therefore renders also the half-yearly
 reports as financial ones, almost useless.
 He asked to be instructed to notify Sec-
 tions in conformity with said ruling,
 that in order to have all their reports
 uniform to report in their half-yearly
 statements members not over three
 months in arrears as members in good
 standing and only members suspended
 for non-payments of dues as members
 in arrears; and that consequently in
 future any section would be considered
 in good standing even if according to
 stamps bought its whole membership
 should be in arrears, so long as a major-
 ity of such membership is not over three
 months in arrears. Request for instruc-
 tions agreed to. The State Secy. reports
 that the appeal of Section Norfolk Co.
 from its suspension by the S. E. C. and
 copies of the case for the S. E. C. have
 been sent to the Sections for a general
 vote returnable April 30, 1907.

Financial Report for February: Re-
 cepts for the month, \$4.88; Disburse-
 ments for month, \$10.00; Cash on hand
 \$31.51. Report received.
 Meeting adjourned.

Thomas A. Hollins, Recording Secy.

PENNA. S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of Pa. met on March 24, at
 2109 Sarah st., Pittsburg, Pa. Weber
 in chair. Present, Gray, Clever, Kephart,
 Weber, Rappi Clark, McConnell, Markley,
 and Thomas. Absent, Herrington, Male,
 Drummond, and Layton. Minutes of
 previous meeting read and adopted.

Communications: from National Sec-
 retary Frank Bohn, enclosing ballots
 for the vote on the resolutions sub-
 mitted by the N. E. C.; also minutes of
 last N. E. C. meeting; J. W. McAlarney
 and T. Weidling enclosing their vote
 on the N. E. C. resolutions, and matters
 pertaining to party affairs; W. E. Traut-
 man, enclosing receipt of \$3 for litera-
 ture bought by the S. E. C.; J. Erwin
 of Phila. enclosing \$2 collected on state
 agitation list No. 12, also matter per-
 taining to party affairs. C. Tittinger,
 enclosing \$5 to state agitation from
 Section Allentown; S. Hinkel, en-
 closing matter pertaining to party af-
 fairs. Received, filed and acted upon
 under their proper head.

The ballots received from our
 National Secretary for a referendum
 vote on the resolutions submitted by
 the N. E. C., were ordered to be re-
 turned. Our reasons for taking such
 action are that the propositions to take
 non-English speaking race federations
 into the national organization directly,
 ignoring the state, are clearly illegal
 and a direct violation of the party's
 constitution, 6 for, 3 against.

A motion that a committee of three
 be appointed to write an explanation,
 stating our reasons for returning the
 ballots for a referendum vote on the
 language federations propositions sub-
 mitted by the N. E. C., was lost. 2 for,
 5 against.

The S. E. C. also endorsed the actions
 of Section Allegheny Co. in returning
 the ballots for a vote on the language
 federations propositions.

Comrades Markley and McConnell re-
 ported having journeyed to Monaca, Pa.,
 and held a very successful meeting, sold
 literature and secured several subscrip-
 tions to our official organs. The expense

of the Monaca meeting was ordered
 paid.

A warrant for \$3.46 expense for month
 of February, 1907, was drawn.
 Financial report: Receipts, Section
 Allentown, donation agitation, \$5; J.
 Erwin, state state agitation list No. 12,
 \$2; total receipts \$7. Expense, Bought
 500 weekly People, \$2.50; express charges
 on leaflets, \$0.32; agitation meeting,
 \$2.65; postage, \$0.58; total expense
 \$6.05; balance, 0.95; previous balance,
 \$33.96; cash on hand, \$34.91.
 Meeting adjourned.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C., London,
 March 10, 1907. Weitzel in chair.
 Emery and Weber absent. Minutes of
 meetings January 27 and February 24
 adopted as read.

Communications: From Vancouver,
 sending list of officers; received and
 filed. From R. Baker, Vancouver, B. C.,
 acknowledging stamps received and ask-
 ing whether De Leon was going to speak
 in London. The Section Vancouver have
 arranged a date. Same received and
 filed. From Emil Knoll, of Revelstoke,
 Sask., saying that owing to conditions
 he could not at present become a mem-
 ber, but in spring would apply for mem-
 bership. Received and filed.

National Secretary reported having
 written to the Karl Marx Club of Lon-
 don, and R. E. Burns of Hamilton but
 not to the Independent Labor Con-
 vention; therefore a committee was ap-
 pointed to draft a letter, same to show
 the fallacy of forming an independent
 Labor Party as by so doing they divide
 the working class as there is at present
 a political party of the Working Class
 in the field, namely, the Socialist Labor
 Party; and to send letter to Jas. Reid
 of Toronto to have him present same at
 the convention. An amendment was
 made that the N. E. C. send a delegate
 to same, which was lost; 2 for, 2 against,
 chairman deciding against amendment.
 Lost. The motion was put; two for, two
 against; chairman decided for motion.
 Motion carried.

On enquiring as to what rent the N.
 E. C. owed to the old quarters, Hasel-
 grove said owing to circumstances he
 would not charge the N. E. C. for the
 last year.

Motion passed to pay March rent \$1.00
 for the new headquarters in the People's
 Building, 428 Richmond st.

W. D. Forbes, Rec. Secy.

THE DE LEON TOUR SCHEDULE.

San Francisco and Oakland, Cal.,
 April 2-7.
 Portland, Ore., April 8-10.
 Tacoma, Wash., April 11.
 Seattle, Wash., April 12-14.
 Vancouver, B. C., April 15-16.
 Pasco, Wash., April 17.
 Spokane, Wash., April 18-19.
 Butte, Montana, April 22-24.
 Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 26.
 St. Paul, Minn., April 27.
 Milwaukee, Wis., April 28.

PARTY PRESS OPERATING FUND.

L. Lewis, Pittsburg, Kansas	\$.40
J. Wardrop, Shields, B. C.	2.50
J. Strahlman, Morgan Hill, Cal.	.50
F. Ahlberg, Moline, Ill.	1.00
Section London, Ont., Can.	3.00
Wm. Teichlauf, Brooklyn N. Y.	10.00
A. Clayman, Buffalo, N. Y.	.50
Wm. McCormick, Rogers, Cal.	1.00
F. Bosshard, Moorhead, Minn.	2.00
O'Sullivan, Boston, Mass.	1.50
Wm. McCormick, Rogers, Cal.	1.00
Sympathizer	.50
Wm. McCormick, Rogers, Cal.	1.00
Lily G. Aitken, Edinburgh, Scot.	1.42
\$ 28.82	
Previously acknowledged	\$438.72
\$467.54	

LOUISVILLE READERS, ATTENTION!

At next regular meeting of the Social-
 ist Labor Party of Louisville important
 matters are to be considered and acted
 on; and every reader of the Weekly
 People will be on hand early—if not
 dead. Many party sympathizers will
 be in attendance to get a line on "how
 we do it." How to utilize the lessons
 of the strike; to outline plan of cam-
 paign for the coming summer; to con-
 sider the situation of the iron-workers;
 how to go after the street, sewer and
 track-workers to the best advantage;
 to consider Sunday home work in I. W. W.
 and S. L. P. propaganda; and how to
 help save the necks of our imprisoned
 brothers of the West—are some of the
 matters demanding our earnest attention.

Every active revolutionist in the
 party or among the party's friends in the
 city will be on hand promptly, and will
 endeavor hard to bring with him a sub-
 scription for the Weekly People or the
 Industrial Union Bulletin.

The meeting will be called to order
 at 8 o'clock sharp, SATURDAY night,
 April 6th, at 100 West Jefferson st., in
 Germania Hall.

Jas. H. Arnold.

Watch the label on your paper. It
 will tell you when your subscription
 expires. First number indicates the month,
 second, the day, third the year.

MOVEMENT IS GROWING

PARTY PRESS EXERTS GREAT INFLUENCE ON IT—ORGANIZED
EFFORT REQUIRED TO MAKE INFLUENCE GREATER.

For the week ending March 30th, we
 received 151 subs to the Weekly People,
 and 31 mail subs to the Daily People, a
 total of 182. This is a poor showing.
 We know of no other Socialist paper
 that can exert such a permanent influ-
 ence for the welfare of the movement as
 The People, and yet it receives but one
 quarter of the number of subscriptions
 per week that it should. As we view it,
 'tis due to a lack of organized effort that
 the subs do not increase. Where the
 S. L. P. has a Section, surely, there, we
 should expect to find some increase in
 the Weekly People list, and yet, despite
 the pushing that we may do, many Sec-
 tions barely hold their own on the list.

None will deny that the movement
 grows in proportion as we carry on agi-
 tation, and agitation to-day is best done
 by the printed page. The opportunity is
 unlimited but willing workers are need-
 ed. The responsibility of each of us to
 the movement cannot be shifted. Let us
 show that we recognize this responsibil-
 ity by doing our utmost to spread the
 glad tidings of working class emancipa-
 tion. Never before have a band of men
 had such a glorious mission to perform.

The roll of honor, those sending five
 or more, for the week, is: W. W. Evans,
 Salt Lake, Utah, 22; Chas. Hawkins,
 New Bedford, Mass., 13; R. Baker, Van-
 couver, B. C., 7; P. J. Dwyer, Butte,
 Mont., 6; J. Brohel, Glens Falls, N. Y.,
 5; J. Breuer, Hartford, Conn., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: Tacoma, Wash.,
 \$10.00; San Francisco, \$5.00.

Let us strive to double this record
 next week. By many doing a little the
 aggregate will be big; but all should
 contribute their best efforts to the Cause
 that is more than an ideal.

Labor News Notes.

That some of the Sections are up and
 doing is reflected in Labor News orders
 the past week. Oakland, Cal., \$39.24;
 Los Angeles, Cal., \$8.48; Seattle, Wash.,
 \$7.80; Providence, R. I., \$7.00; Port-
 land, Ore., \$5.60; Vancouver, B. C.,
 \$4.25; Detroit, Mich., \$4.00; Butte,
 Mont., \$3.33; Bridgeport, Conn., \$1.75;
 Atchison, Kans., \$1.25; So. Norwalk,
 Conn., \$1.10; Mt. Vernon, O., \$1.00.
 In addition there were a number of or-
 ders for amounts less than one dollar.

At the Daily People Festival, March
 17th, Labor News sales were \$18.56.
 Comrades everywhere should take ad-
 vantage of every opportunity such as
 meetings, etc., to sell literature.
 A New Castle, Pa., reader writes us
 that Labor News literature is the best
 for the workers that he has yet seen.
 He says it helps the workers to find
 themselves, or in other words, it gives
 them a point to start from. This is the
 opinion of a workman. A college
 instructor, who was in recently to pur-
 chase books and pamphlets, remarked
 that Labor News productions are clear
 and explicit. The fact is S. L. P. litera-
 ture furnishes the best instruction on the
 principles and tactics of the Socialist
 Movement. Push the propaganda.

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

BRITISH S. L. P. ALSO NEEDS MOVING FUND—RELATIONS WITH
TRADES UNIONS PRIME SUBJECT AT BELGIAN LABOR
PARTY CONVENTION.

ENGLAND.

The British Socialist Labor Party has
 now its own moving problem to contend
 with, having been ordered to vacate the
 premises now occupied by its printing
 plant, by the 28th of May. A call for
 5,000 new subscribers for their official
 organ, "The Socialist," has been sent
 out, to help raise the moving fund. They
 have a record over there on the books,
 of one member who sold 100 copies of
 "The Socialist" in one month. With
 many members of that sort, the moving
 fund should move fully as well as that
 of the S. L. P. of America.

The advocates of Industrial Unionism
 are doing good work. At a meeting held
 in Edinburgh in February, a branch was
 formed with thirty members. The in-
 dustrial propaganda is steadily forcing
 its way to the front. This Edinburgh
 branch makes the eleventh to be organ-
 ized. The London branch is in especial-
 ly flourishing condition.

A remarkably heavy crop of stories of
 working class misery are now going the
 rounds of the press. At Arlson, for in-
 stance, one of the rules of the "Charity
 Board" is that "no widows or families
 of men in prison are entitled to any re-
 lief from this Board!"

At London, in the distribution of food
 in a bread-line, one starving man who
 had been forgotten made a gesture of
 impatience, which happened to send the
 hat of the distributor off his head. The
 "miscreant" was given two months in
 prison at hard labor.

At Bethnal Green, a poor woman
 whose husband had been unemployed
 for six months, supported herself, her

husband, and three children for all that
 time, and finally died of starvation.

In London, the manager of a little
 shop was forced to work 90 hours a
 week for \$4. He died of overwork.

And finally the news comes that the
 men shipped on the cattle boats between
 New York and Hamburg are engaged to
 work four hours a day, and are made to
 do eighteen. They are allowed bread
 and hot water for breakfast, unsalted
 potatoes at noon, and bread and hot
 water again for supper.

BELGIUM.

The convention of the Belgian Labor
 Party will be held on March 31 and
 April 1. The annual report, already
 published discusses at length the means
 to be taken to carry on an active cam-
 paign for the securing of universal suf-
 frage.

But what principally is to be taken up
 at the convention, is the momentous
 question of reciprocal relations between
 the economic and the political organiza-
 tions. One union, for instance, wants
 to have repealed section 4 of the ar-
 ticles of agreement, which reads: "The
 trades unions, in order to be eligible
 to membership in the Party, must be
 affiliated with their national organiza-
 tions if any exist, or join them im-
 mediately they are formed."

SWITZERLAND.

The Party members of Zurich are
 planning to build a People's Palace,
 similar to the one at Brussels, in which
 the International Socialist Bureau has
 its headquarters. They have so far ac-
 quired the land, and about half the
 building expenses.

SOCIALIST WOMEN

Extend Their Organization—Organize
First Branch at Good Meeting.

On Saturday, March 30th, at 6 p. m.
 a very enthusiastic and interesting meet-
 ing, resulting in the organization of a
 Jewish and Russian speaking branch of
 the Socialist Women of Greater New
 York, took place at the residence of
 Mrs. Tilly Sirris, 75-79 E. 111th st.

The meeting was interesting in that
 it developed the reason why women must
 organize. Many questions were asked
 regarding the necessity of women organ-
 izing independently of men. When the
 specialization of women's occupations,
 the millions of unorganized and reac-
 tionary women were pointed out, it be-
 came plain to those present that woman
 must take up the work of organizing
 and educating her own sex, as a pre-
 liminary to bringing them in contact
 with the socialist and labor movement
 of this country.

It was decided to insert a call on the
 Jewish and Russian speaking women to
 join us in the work of emancipating
 our class, in all the Jewish newspapers.

The following officers were elected:
 recording secretary, Miss Ruth Brown;

treasurer, Miss Bertha Simpkins; fi-
 nancial secretary, Miss Fannie Gallin-
 son. Once a month the branch and the
 parent body will hold a general meeting.
 The new branch of the Socialist
 Women of Greater New York will meet
 at the home of Miss Bertha Simpkins,
 318 Cherry st., every Friday evening, at
 8 o'clock, care of Tiktinski. All women
 comrades and sympathizers are requested
 to lend their aid in carrying on our
 work.

Recording Secretary.

MOYER-HAYWOOD DEFENSE FUND

J. Raymond, Seattle, Wash.	\$ 3.00
L. Herman, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
W. Mohe, Erie, Pa.	.50
T. Steigerwald, Salinas, Cal.	2.00
W. Cathey, Fulton, Ky.	1.50
T. Landee, Eureka, Cal.	3.50
15.15	
List 2396, per J. Walsh, city	4.75
Collected from Workmen in Cherney's Shoe shop, B'klyn, per Skrabel	10.20
\$ 41.60	
Previously acknowledged	\$21.84
\$63.44	

IN TONOPAH.

(Continued from page one.)

mitted his logical argument to the cru-
 cible of analytical reason, in a manner
 which caused the A. F. of L. fakirs pres-
 ent to squirm in their stolen boots, and
 caused the scales of ignorance, blind pre-
 judice, and idiotic superstition of the
 craft aristocracy of labor, to fall from
 the eyes of the unsophisticated wage
 slaves.

As the applause became more and
 more enthusiastic, De Leon characteris-
 tically requested the audience to with-
 hold their applause until he finished. His
 argument was so profound and yet so
 simple that the most unenlightened was
 enabled to grasp the truth, and each one
 present was filled with the spirit of
 enthusiasm, except the reactionists, who
 were struck with consternation. As the
 audience left the hall after the adjourn-
 ment they were heard repeating the slogan
 to one another that the LABORING
 CLASS AND THE EMPLOYING CLASS
 HAVE NOTHING IN COMMON!!

After the applause to the echo at the
 conclusion of De Leon's speech, a large
 number left the hall, the audiences here,
 not as yet being trained to remain and
 ask questions. A large number, however,
 remained. The old question of who pays
 the taxes was asked, and the answer lay
 given. This has been the main topic of
 debate among the reactionaries and "Ap-
 peal to Treason" Socialists (!) ever since.

There were over 300 present, at the
 meeting. A small collection of \$16 was
 taken up. De Leon's meeting has had
 the invaluable effect of bringing into line
 the reactionary and Deleonophobous ele-
 ment. The John M. O'Neillites now
 realize how they have been duped and
 are shouting for De Leon and the I. W.
 W. with a vim that will relegate the
 fakirs to the lumber room of the past,
 to be lost in merited oblivion.

HERBERT SHAW.

THE GOLDFIELD SITUATION.

(Continued from page one.)

town workers. The tools disclaimed
 any intention of aiming at a divorce
 between the membership, but wished
 only to meet alone by reason of so
 befuddling an issue. The referendum
 vote was ordered and the proposition
 to hold separate meetings carried by
 about three hundred majority. The
 result was immediately hailed by the
 Mine Owners and Citizens' Alliance pa-
 pers as the first step toward ripping
 up the W. F. of M. and the I. W. W.
 This was on March 21st. They think
 that they have a majority in the mem-
 bership of mine workers alone who will
 not see the real issue and vote to go
 back to work and assist in forcing the
 town workers out of their own organ-
 ization and into the bosses' organiza-
 tion, the A. F. of L. Whether they will
 succeed or not remains for the near fu-
 ture to reveal.

The Killing of Silva.

On the second day of the lockout a
 restaurant keeper, John or Tony Silva
 by name, refused to pay a waitress
 who quit. The delegate of the Union
 took up the matter and failing to se-
 cure a settlement called out the rest
 of the help. The M. O. Citizens' Alli-
 ance and the Carpenters Union there-
 upon urged Silva to "stand pat and
 they would patronize him;" "don't let
 them run your business." Silva there-
 upon sent to Tonopah and secured
 some non-union help and attempted to
 run the restaurant. The W. F. of M.
 placed a picket in front and his patron-
 age became almost nothing. In the
 evening the delegate of the W. F. of
 M., M. K. Preston, relieved the picket
 for the rest of the time the place would
 be open. Upon his accosting two per-
 sons, who were about to go in for sup-
 per, and they going elsewhere, Silva
 who observed all through the window,
 rushed into the kitchen, grabbed up a
 gun, rushed to the door, pushed the
 gun into Preston's face and threatened
 to shoot him. Preston was compelled
 to defend himself and, luckily for him,
 had a gun, shot in defense and killed
 Silva. This is what they try to make
 out as "a cold blooded murder."

Preston surrendered himself next
 morning. The Citizens' Alliance and
 Mine Owners immediately sought to
 use this as a pretext to remove all
 the men who were not agreeable to
 them from the camp. A notorious ban-
 dit and convicted assassin named Jack
 Davis ("Diamondfield Jack"), gathered
 about him some seven others who
 would do his bidding. He pretended
 to have warrants against ten or fifteen
 of the most active members, charging
 "conspiracy to commit murder." They,
 without warrant to law, went to the
 house of Jos. Smith, delegate-elect for
 the town of the W. F. of M. and drag-
 ged him out of bed at 12 o'clock at
 night; refused him permission to dress,
 and placed him in the city jail. By
 this time their plans had become
 known to us who were on the list, also
 myself and two others. We got to-
 gether and awaited their attempt on

us. But they never came as they only
 cared to tackle unarmed and unsus-
 pecting victims.

Diamondfield Jack with those with
 him next attempted to start a lynch-
 ing bee, with Preston and Smith as
 first victims. We placed a guard of
 our own on the jail and blocked this
 plan. Their aim was to arrest all
 those of us who are active in our ranks
 on trumped-up charges, and then,
 when we were helpless to defend our-
 selves, through connivance of the town
 authorities take us all out and lynch us.
 We are on to their game, however, and
 they will find that they cannot dupli-
 cate Cripple Creek, Telluride and
 Idaho Springs with us as victims.

The question is the struggle of the
 classes. On one side stand the organ-
 izations of the master allied with his
 henchmen, the A. F. of L. On the
 other, a labor organization and its
 members schooled in the school of ex-
 perience who propose to fight to the
 finish the attack of the master, how-
 ever he may attempt to disguise it.

VINCENT ST. JOHN.

Goldfield, Nev., March 24.

MINERS STAND FIRM.

Goldfield, Nev., March 27.—The min-
 ers in this camp last night at a mass
 meeting arranged to appoint a committee
 to confer with the mine owners. The
 decision of the meeting was that the
 relations with the Industrial Workers
 of the World would not be dissolved.
 This is a serve blow to the mine owners,
 who hoped to drive the Industrial Work-
 ers out of the region.

ST. JOHN INDICTED?

Rumor of Mine Owners' Latest Desperate
Move Against Inevitable I. W.
W. Organizer.

Goldfield, Nev., April 1.—Preston and
 Smith, who were arrested for the killing
 in self defense, of Tony Silva, the res-
 taurant keeper, whose place was boy-
 cotted, have been indicted by the grand
 jury. The jury, it is reported returned
 four secret indictments said to be
 against Vincent St. John, Daniel Roud-
 bush, secretary of the Industrial Work-
 ers of the World, and one other in con-
 nection with the killing of Silva. St. John,
 Roudbush and Willis are being shadowed
 constantly, and their arrest is expected
 by the Mine Owners at any time. A
 "confession" yarn plays the usual role
 in the case, a confession being said to
 have been made by a "stool pigeon."

A mass meeting of miners in the Gold-
 field district Saturday night was
 addressed by Robert L. Topf, a South
 African mining operator imported by
 the Business Men's Association to help
 them carry the day. He harangued
 the men for an hour, urging them to or-
 ganize an independent union and later
 make application for a charter in the
 Western Federation of Miners.

The miners, however, were on to his
 game, and derisively refused to sign the
 resolution he presented. Another meet-
 ing is called for to-night, and still an-
 other Tuesday night, at which he will
 again try to spoil the miners' organiza-
 tion. The chances for his success are
 almost none.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL BALL.

Voted a Huge Success by All Present—
Large Financial Returns Announced
by Treasurer.